THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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State Library July 1907

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, Jan. 5, 1907.

Charges have been filed with Post Master General Cortelyou against the New York Cotton Exchange by Harvis Jordan and other members of the Cotton Growers Ass'n who claim that the New York exchange has degenerated from a legitimate business institution into a plain gambling concern and that it no longer has any right to make use of the mails for the transaction of its business. This is a very serious charge and means a great deal both to the cotton exchange and the cotton growing interests in the south. It is alleged that the Exchange instead of dealing legitimate cotton futures handles a grade of cotton which cannot possibly be spun; and which is fit only for making horse collars, cheap mattresses and things of that sort. It is claimed that out of the 8,000,000 bales of last years cotton crop only 10,000 bales of actual spot cotton was placed on the New York Exchange. It is claimed that the prices quoted on the Exchange range from $5 to $7.50 less per bale the real market price for cotton in the south, and that the whole system of trading or gambling on the Exchange is hurtful to the legitimate cotton business. It is asked that Post Office Inspectors be appointed to probe the charges of fraud, and that on their report will depend whether or not the New York Exchange is excluded from using the mails.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has plunged into an investigation of the block signal system now in use on the principal railroads in the United States, and has begun its work in Washington with a specific investigation of the recent railroad wreck at Terra Cotta on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, three miles from Washington where between forty and fifty people were killed, and nearly seventy severely injured, This investigation is the first to which the federal government has taken a direct hand in probing individual railroad wrecks. The object is to ascertain whether the block signal system which is theoretically perfect, is practically a protection to passengers, and whether its administration by the railroads has become so lax as to make it a positive source of danger. The railroad men both officials and minor employes have been so well trained in the art of forgetting things that it is hard to get any definite information out of them even on the witness stand. The investigation of the Commission has so far dragged excessively, but a statement has already been issued to Congress saying that automatic mechanical devices for the protection of railway traffic have been developed to a point where it seems to the Commission they are well worth government investigation, with a view to forcing their adoption on the railroads, it is, therefore, very likely that when the present investigation is finished the Commission will recommend, and Congress will adopt some law forcing the adoption of an efficient block signal system, possibly the double block, together with certain mechanical safety appliances and will make their use abligatory upon the railroads on the same basis that automatic couplings and similar safety devices are now demanded in the construction of railway cars.

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Superintendant at the works.

KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903. 24-tf.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting Borough Council, Emporium, Jan. 7th, 1907.

Present: Messrs. Green, Friendle, Marshall, Hamilton, Gregory, Fisher and Cramer.

Absent: Messrs. Julian and White.

The bills were read and Mr. Green moved, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that all bills as read be paid with exception of bills from Struthers' Wells Co., Warren, Pa., bills from Robertson Electric Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for Transformer, and bill from Mr. Knickerbocker for extra work in the power house and on line. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Green seconded by Marshall that all of Struthers, Wells Co., bills be paid with exception of bill No. 6976 amounting to $218.75. A vote was taken and the Councilmen voted as follows: Ayes: Messrs. Gregory, Friendle, Green, Marshall and Hamilton. Nays: Cramer and Fisher. The motion was declared carried.

Moved by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Marshall that bill for Transformer from Robertson Electric Co., amounting to $80.00 be laid on table until next meeting of Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gregory, seconded by Mr. Marshall that bill from Struthers Wells Co., amounting to $218.75 be laid on table until next meeting of Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cramer, seconded by Mr. Green that bill from Mr. Knickerbocker amounting to $15.00 be laid on table until next meeting of Council. Carried.

Thee following bills ordered paid:

John Welch,	Work on Street.....$	12 60
James Murray,	"	12 60
James Davin,	"	6 18
D. Dwaleebe,	"	7 35
Frank Sawaya,	"	7 88
A. Sawaya,	"	2 19
John Sanford,	"	4 90
W. H. Simpson, Work on Sewer Exten.		2115 96
Albert Murray, Sewer Inspector,.....		42 90
Geo. P. Jones, Sewer Engineer.....		39 60
S. E. Murry & Co., Invoice,.....		8 02
John L. Johnson, Hauling Hose Cart,..		3 00
D. C. Hayes, Hauling Hose Cart,.....		3 00
O. S. Peters, Hauling Hose Cart,.....		3 00
Thomas Law, Work at Fire,.....		2 09
James Law, Work at Fire,.....		2 00
Otto Edelman, Work at Fire, ...		2 00
Emmett Eikens, Work at Fire,.....		2 00
Lee Halderman, Draying,.....		75
Robert Clark, Draying, ...		7 25
W. F. Lloyd, Paid Freight bills,.....		44 30
St. Marys Gas Co., Gas for Dec. 1906....		19 80
Emporium Water Co., July to Jan. 1907		500 00
C. B. Howard Co., Invoice (2).....		10 17
F. V. Heilman, Invoice, ...		4 22
P. R. R. Co.. Sewer Crossing R. R.....		18 63
Samson Cordage Woiks, Invoice.....		52 51
Erie Oil Co., Invoioe,...		9 00
Kendall Refining Co., Invoice,.....		11 94
Stephens & Saunders, Invoice,.		4 47
Emporium Telephone Exc., Invoice,...		2 20
Westinghouse Elec. & Mrg Co., Invoice		27 20
Robertson Electric Co., Invoice, ...		10 50
Struthers Wells Co., Invoice (4).....		96 70

Treasurer's and Police Reports read as follows: Licenses collected $15.00. Fines $4.00. J. F. Parsons paid for dirt $1.75.

Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Green that Penna. R. R., be granted privilege to string telephone wire on electric light poles from crossing at Pine street to Mr. John Beck's house on 5th street. Carried.

Communication from Burgess Overhiser was read In which he tendered his resignation to take effect the first Monday in March. Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Gregory that Mr. Overhiser's resignation be accepted. Carried.

On motion Council then adjourned.

R. C. MOORE, Sec'y.

Pigeons Stolen.

Some person or persons entered Mr. W. F. Lloyd's barn, last Thursday and Friday nights, and stole 45 valuable pigeons, belonging to Mr. Lloyd's grandson, Lloyd Johnston. Any information that will lead to the arrest of the culprits and the recovery of the birds, will be thankfully received.

Farmers' Institutes.

The farmers of this county will be interested to learn that there will be held this year a series of Farmers' Institutes at Driftwood, Feb. 1st and 2nd; Emporium, Feb. 4th and 5th.

A number of instructors from other parts of the State will be present to join with the farmers of this locality in the discussion of topics relative to agriculture. These meeting are free and open to all, and we have no doubt the farmers of this county will avail themselves of the advantages to be gained by attending these meetings.

Violating Game Laws.

A friend writes us from Shippen that certain persons are violating the game laws by killing birds out of season. The State Game Warder will one of these days make some people cough up snug sum of money if this thing occurs again.

Sewer Bonds.

The last of the Borough sewer bonds will be issued on Monday, in sum of $2,000.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer."

"As pure as a flower, as rich as a field of golden grain, and as true to nature as a hollyhock on a country roadside" is what a leading daily recently said of the great New England Play, "Quincy Adams Sawyer," which comes here Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1907, at Emporium Opera House, Emporium, Pa.

It is because of its purity, its sweetness, and its fidelity to nature that this great rural drama, standing alone and individual in its class, has won unstinted admiration from the great army of play goers quick to recognize and appreciate a piece of stage life "that holds the mirror up to nature."

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" is the sort of play that appeals to all classes. City bred folks enjoy the characters and pictures they have known in other years, the rural folk are pleased with having their own people set before them in the mimic world, and the happy mingling of comedy and pathos please both the devotes of humor as well as the lover of sentiment.

A well selected company, splendid scenery, and a careful regard of detail in stage effects, go to make up a complete production.

Emporium Opera House.

An Uncle Tom's Cabin company without the customary adjuncts, a blaring brass band, ponies, donkeys and other animal features is to say the least a novelty, but when one comes to consider that a reputable actor will condescend to parade the streets in all sorts of weather, it can readily be seen that a company that employes only actors and actresses that are engaged solely to appear in the theatre, the performance must show a decided improvement over the old time representations of the play. Mason Bros., this season are using only a concert band on the street, giving daily concerts at noon and have engaged the strongest acting company ever seen in this, the greatest of all American plays. The public has evinced its appreciation of this departure by filling the theatres nightly. Emporium Opera House, Monday evening, Jan. 14th.

Prompt Settlement.

Every Cameron county constable and collector have settled their tax duplicates in full for 1906, an incident that has never before occurred in the history of the connty. The county commissioners are conducting the affairs of the county on a strictly business principle and attending to the duties of the office. Messrs. Lewis, Kreider and Bailey have not disappointed the public. Their efficient clerk, W. L. Thomas, can alwas be found in his office, during his stated business hours, every day, courteous and obliging.

Emporium Water Company.

At a meeting of the Emporium Water Company on Monday, the following officers and directors were elected: President, J. F. Parsons; Secretary, J. D. Logan; Solicitor, B W. Green; Treasurer, First National Bank. Directors, J. F. Parsons, J. D. Logan, N. Seger, Chas. Seger, E W. Gaskill, Grant S. Allen, W. H. Howard, T. F. Moore, Geo. A. Walker, Jr. A dividend of two per cent. was declared, making five per cent. for the year—the heavy expense during the past year reducing the revenue.

Elk-Cameron Medical Association.

As we go to press the Elk-Cameron Medical Association are in session at Dr. R. P. Heilman's office. Dr. Massy, an eminent specialist of Philadelphia, is in attendance. At two o'clock this afternoon a Banquet will be served at the New Warner. We regret exceedingly we are unable to be in attendance, especially at the banquet.

The Reliable First National Bank.

The stockholders of this solid and reliable institution met at the banking rooms on Monday, and elected the following officers and directors: President, Hon. B W. Green; Vice President, Hon Josiah Howard; Cashier, Mr. T. B. Lloyd; Solicitor, Hon. B W. Green; Teller, Mr. O. E. Crandell; Bookkeeper and Asst. Teller, F. R Heilman; Asst. Bookkeeper, Max Balcom; Messenger and Clerk, Allan Randolph.

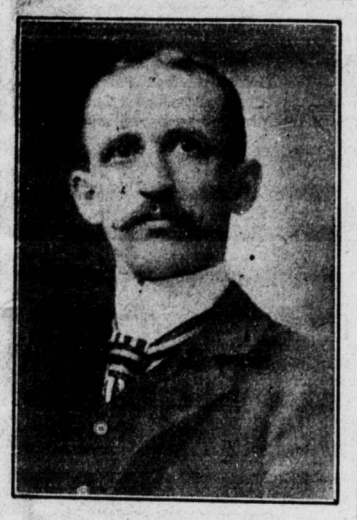
This sound-as-a-rock institution is considered one of the most reliable in the state. At the meeting on Monday it was voted to allow three per cent. interest on certificates of deposit for six months or one year. Certificates issued as low as $50.00. Save your money.

For Sale.

Several good milch cows, several young heifers and spanking good team of horses. Apply to CHAS. J. HOWARD, Emporium, or Sizerville, Pa. 47tf

The Retiring and New Officials.

C. Jay Goodnough, who has so efficiently filled the responsible positions of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the several Courts of this county retired from office on Saturday last, after twelve years of faithful service, leaving the office in a very creditable shape. Mr. Goodnough was elect-



C. JAY GOODNOUGH.

ed on the Republican ticket in November, 1894, and was repeatedly re-elected with practically no opposition. He declined to again allow his name to be presented for the position, feeling that the people had been very kind and considerate, which resulted in the nomination and election of Mr. W. J. Leavitt, (who took. charge of the office last Saturday) on the Republican ticket by the handsome majority of 236. Mr. Goodnough's election, when he had any opposition, was always very flattering. He paid strict attention to the duties of his office and courteously and faithfully administered the same to his credit and the general satisfaction of our citizens. He retires to accept the responsible position of Secretary and Treasurer of Emporium Coal and Coke Company, under the management of Mr. Andrew Brady. His careful business and ability eminently fits him for the new duties. His friends wish him well.

His successor, Mr. Wm. J. Leavitt, reminds us greatly of Mr. Goodnough

W. J LEAVITT.

when he was first elected, in one particular. He was a poor boy, self-made and had to depend upon his own energy for advancement. That Mr. Leavitt will fully meet the expectation of his friends we firmly believe.

The PRESS extends its best wishes to the retiring as well as the new Prothonotary.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.

Mason Bros., claim to have engaged this season the strongest acting company over secured to present the great play of Uncle Tom's Cabin. By dispensing with the customary street parade and by the employment of only actors and actresses of ability they have been enabled to present for the first time in the history of the drama a cast capable of giving a correct and acceptnble production From Uncle Tom down to the most insignificant role, the characters are in the hands of artists. The company makes a feature of its daily band concerts but there is no street parade the performance being given in the theatre and not on the streets. Emporium Opera House, Monday evening, Jan. 14.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa, January 12th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure a such cases. Lenses ground and fitted in old frames. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

You can get all kinds of good cedar shingles at C. B. Howard & Co..

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS INSTALLATION AND BANQUET.

Emporium Council, No. 990, Knights of Columbus, celebrated their annual installation of officers last Monday evening, at their rooms in Seger block, Mr. J. W. Sweeney, District Deputy, District Warden Krellner, both of St. Marys, conferring the work. The following officers were installed:

Grand Knight, A. F. Vogt; Deputy Grand Knight, Jas. Carney; Chancellor, Jas. Haley; Financial Secretary, W. G. Bair; Recording Secretary, Jas. Mulcahy Jr.; Warden, Thos. Law; Treasurer, Edward Blinzler; Chaplain, Father Downey; Judge Advocate, M. C. Tulis; Lecturer, B. Egan; Inside Guard, D. J. Donahue; Outside Guard, John Hackett; Delegates to State Convention, B. Egan and A. F. Vogt; Alternates, Chas. Seger and John Hackett.

The retiring Grand Knight, Mr. B. Egan, was presented with a handsome fourth degree charm in appreciation of his untiring efforts.

After the installation services the Knights and their ladies, about eighty in number repaired to the City Hotel were an elegant banquet was prepared by mine host M. J. Dolan, which was greatly enjoyed and favorably commented upon. Emporium Council is in a flourishing condition and rapidly growing in numbers.

International Millitary Display at the Jamestown Exposition.

NORFOLK, VA.—From the 26th of April to the 30th of November, 1907, the grounds of the Jamestown Ter-Centenial Exposition which is to be held on shores of Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, will be the scene of the grandest International Millitary display that the world has ever witnessed. The encampment will consist of companies of the various military organizations from every section of the country, government troops and regiments from all the representative nations of the world. This vast army encamped at the Exposition, in long lines of white tents, stretching as far as the eye can reach, with sentinels marching their posts and officers in gayly colored uniforms, dashing by on horseback, will make an impression on the visitor not soon to be forgotten.

Officials of the Exposition, realizing the space needed for the drilling and manoeuvring of such an army, have set aside thirty acres of land in a central location of the grounds, to be known as "Lee's Parade." Here will be the daily drills and manoeuvres also the contest and exhibition drills. "Lee's Parade" will be the largest and best equipped field of its kind in the country. Apart from the attraction of these drills and contests, much interest will be manifested in the actual encampment of troops, the methods of feeding such a vast army, and the arrival and departure of the various organizations, all of these will be of special interest to the visitor of the Ter-Centenial who is familiar with the daily work and routine of the soldiers life.

Fourteen countries have accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to attend and participate in the celebration and the Secretary of War has appointed a military board, consisting of three army officers, whose duty it shall be to inspect and superintend the allotment of space to the various troops that are to be encamped from time to time.

Among the most noted organizations which are to come to the Exposition this year, are those of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London and Boston, similar organizations, the oldest and most honored companies of their respective countries. The Old Confederate Veterans from Tennessee are also booked for the Exposition. These old soldiers armed with their muzzle-loaders and uniformed in the old Confederate Gray will visit the Ter-Centennial three hundred strong, and camped in the midst of a modern army are sure to make an impressive sight.

The musical program of the Exposition will also be attractive and varied and the Jamestown Ter-Centennial will be a continuous and changing scene of martial splendor, from beginning to end, such as never has been witnessed in this or other country.

Rooms to Let.

Two nicely furnished rooms to rent. Heat and light. Box 44, East Emporium.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, Fair. SATURDAY, Fair

SUNDAY, rain or snow

ASSETS

First National Bank,

EMPORIUM, PA.

At the close of business Jan. 9, 1907.

$809,874.43.

Your neighbors are depositing their money in this bank, and adding from time to time to their account. Why don't you make a start to save your money.

DR. LEON REX FELT,
DENTIST.
Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

WAIT FOR THE BIG SHOW.

Opera House,

JUST ONE NIGHT, MONDAY **JAN. 14**

Mason Bros.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN CO.

25 PEOPLE 25

ONE NIGHT ONLY,
Traveling in their own Private Car.

Positively the Only Company Presenting the play in its Entirity. Complete Scenic Equipment and all the Necessary Accessories. A Production of Merit Given in the Theatre Not on the Street. A Cast of Unusual Strength. No Parade, Band Concerts at Noon and Night. Prices, 50c and 35c; Children, 25c. Seats on sale at H. S. Lloyd's.

Truth About the Capitol.

The answer of Governor Pennypacker and Auditor General Snyder to Attorney General Carson's inquiries as to the Capitol covers the whole ground.

No unprejudiced person can read this statement without being convinced that the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, of which the Governor and the Auditor General constitute the majority, acted within its legal rights and in a careful and business-like manner in making the necessary additions to the structure and in adorning it and providing furniture and equipments for the various departments.

Neither of the gentlemen is trained in the technique involved in such a building; that being the case, they did what any private citizen must do when about to engage in the erection of a residence or business house—they employed an architect, to whom was given the task of working out the details. Contemplating the completed structure, they fail to see wherein their confidence in the ability and integrity of the chosen architect was misplaced.

As to the authority of the Board to take up the work where the Capitol Building Commission left off, they show that the Act of Assembly bestowing this power on the Board was signed by a Democratic Governor, and that the present Democratic State Treasurer, who has been foremost in criticising the acts of his colleagues on the Board, has within a few weeks participated in proceedings involving the very same principle, as regards the remodeling of the old Executive Building without a specific appropriation by the Legislature.

Illustrating the extent to which the facts have been "preverted" by those who have been trying to manufacture a scandal out of the Capitol affairs, attention is called to the repeatedly published assertion that $9,000,000 had been expended on the "furnishings," whereas the actual amount was but $876 000.

Similar "ingenuity" has been displayed in computing all that has been expended on office equipments and surroundings as part of the cost of the "$13,000,009 Capitol" It would be as fair and honest, the Governor and the Auditor General say, for a farmer, in estimating the cost of his barn, to include the value of the oats in his bin.

The suggestion that the inquiry might well be turned to whether the Capitol could be duplicated for less money indicates plainly that the writers of the statement would not fear the results of an in vestigation along this line

The whole document, in fact, is marked by clearness and candor. Its effect is likely to be to satisfy the average citizen that the hubbub about the cost of the Capitol has been almost wholly lacking in justification.—Harrisburg Telegraph

C B Howard & Co, have received from the Pacific Coast what is perhaps the finest lot of RED CEDAR shingles that ever came to Cameron county.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

French View of Marriage.

The French, guided by reason, as they would say, regard the institution of matrimony as a rational regulation of the fact of sex, as a compromise between the rights of the individual and the rights of society. The man obeys, but under protest; he is willing to sacrifice his liberty so far, but, beyond that point, he regards self-abnegation as fanatical asceticism. Marriage, under French usage, says H. D. Sedgwick in Atlantic, is a partnership, in which such matters as character, tastes, education, birth and property are to be considered; contracting families scrutinize the proposed bride and groom as if coming up for admittance into a club. They look at our custom of marrying for love with amazement, as we should look at a grocer's cart that started on its rounds at 30 miles an hour. Our system confines its view to the romantic dreams of youth, and regards matrimony rather as a holiday cruise than a voyage of life. We may err in our endeavor to regard men and women as disembodied spirits; and yet we cannot but think that the French err in their resolution to be sensible and regard men and women as animals taken in the toils of society. Our theory may look too far into the future; theirs lingers too far in the brutal past.

Where Some Writers Fail.

The most frequent defect in fiction submitted for magazine use and, we might add, in most of the fiction that somehow gets published in book form, is its lack of spontaneity in construction and expression, says Harper's Magazine. The writer of this manufactured fiction has a certain precalculated effect in view, with reference to which he ambitiously contrives every incident and situation of his story. The harder he tries the more surely he fails of any genuine appeal to his readers. If he disguises his labor by a facile mastery of dramatic material and expression, he may succeed in reaching crude sensibilities and, because of his lower aim, may outsell his betters. The multitude is easily captivated by splendid artifice, which, in exceptional instances, has compelled the admiration of even the judicious. We shall find, however, upon close examination, that in such instances the writer has not, by his strenuous effort, wholly closed the door against all spontaneity. . . . In our day polite literature must appeal to human sympathies, and the writer's fertility of invention is of little service.

A popular tailor is quoted as saying that the average college student is the worst dressed man in America. That may be true of some college students, but it doesn't correctly describe the sartorial adornment of those in this vicinity. Their get-up may be generally described as more natty than otherwise, though there are exceptions to this rule. Occasionally they affect an eccentriicty in dress that is rather startling, says Boston Herald. For instance, in a Cambridge car not long ago two young men were observed who were evidently Harvard students. They were neatly arrayed in most respects, but when they crossed their legs the people seated opposite them noted that they wore no stockings. It looked like a bit of bravado that students sometimes affect.

The development of Alaska is continuing at a phenomenal rate. Direct proof of this is furnished by the report showing the operations of the government telegraph system in the territory. Receipts during the last few months have ranged from 50 to 100 per cent. more than last year, and the facilities are so inadequate that additions are imperatively needed. The system includes more than 3,000 miles of cable and land lines, supplemented by wireless apparatus which bridges a gap of more than a hundred miles. The lines are being extended in various directions, and before a great while will form a network which will bring all the habitable portions of the "Seward purchase" into touch with the rest of the world.

WRITES ON TARIFF

IDA M. TARBELL BEGINS SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Worth That the Work Might Have Promises to Be Marred by Spirit of Hostility—Careless Handling of Facts.

We observe with interest the beginning of a series of articles in the American Magazine by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, entitled "The Tariff in Our Times." It is announced that the author "will attempt to make this most difficult of subjects absolutely understandable and entertaining to hundreds of thousands of readers who have realized its importance without understanding its meaning." That there are many hundreds of thousands of such persons is not to be doubted. Whether they will all, or any very large portion of them, be persuaded to read the serial production just referred to, is, perhaps, another question.

The author in this instance starts out with the advantage of having already obtained a wide public hearing by means of the "History of the Standard Oil Company." Will she succeed in securing an equally large reading constituency for her history of the tariff?

Much depends upon the kind of history that shall be written. There are histories and histories. In her story of the Standard Oil Miss Tarbell was dealing with a single institution, with only one industrial enterprise. In writing of the tariff her scope must be enormously enlarged. Now she is dealing with all industries; with a total industrial production of $15,000,000,000 a year; with wages earned by, paid to, and again spent by more than 10,000,000 people; with the American standard of living, higher by far than that of any other people ever known in the world's history; with a condition of national prosperity so amazing as to excite universal astonishment and envy; with the material welfare of 85,000,000 men, women and children. It is a stupendous proposition. How will the lady deal with it?

The answer is suggested by the opening chapter of Miss Tarbell's history of "The Tariff of Our Times." We find, first of all, a spirit of hostility to the American protective tariff system. That seems to be the point of view. Wherefore some salient facts are either overlooked or else colored by partisanship in their presentment. We are asked to believe that protection to American industry was never intended to be more than temporary; that the intention of the Fathers of the Republic was to protect industries from foreign competition only until they should be established, "but no longer;" that they were then to be left to their fate. But we are not told that a protective tariff was the second act passed by the first American congress, and that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all the early presidents were in favor of stimulating American products through protection and of establishing the industrial independence of the United States.

Miss Tarbell insists that the panic of 1857 was in no way influenced by free trade tariff legislation, but she does not explain how it was that a country blessed with abundant crops and having the largest gold production in its career up to that time could be plunged into financial ruin, its banks wrecked, its industries paralyzed, its labor unemployed, and a condition of want and suffering brought on without the greatly reduced tariff and the greatly increased inflow of foreign manufactures having anything to do with the disturbance.

We are told by Miss Tarbell that an enormous inflation of prices was caused by the Morrill tariff of 1860. No mention, however, is made of the effect on prices of the heavy premium on gold in the period of 1863-'69, when $2.80 in greenbacks was required to buy a dollar's worth of goods.

There are peculiarities in the story which relate to the question as to what kind of tariff history Miss Tarbell has undertaken to write, and how well equipped she is for the task. Judgment on the question may be suspended for later installments. For the present it is enough to say that the lady seems to have started out on an attack on the system of protection very much as she attacked the Standard Oil. Evidences abound of lack of studious preparation, of unripeness, of careless handling of facts and conclusions. The article would have been better for a more thorough and careful consideration, and, one is tempted to suggest, for a more active employment of the editorial blue pencil.

Does Not Affect Calico.

Whether through ignorance or intention we will not undertake to say, the Kansas City Star, a protection hater, makes a gross misstatement in asserting that "the supreme court holds that imported calico must pay a double duty," and that an extra cost for a calico gown will be the result. The truth is the supreme court holds nothing of the sort, and that the price of calico will not be affected by so much as a fraction of a cent. The decision relates exclusively to fancy or figured weaves and not to print goods. It requires that fancy cotton selling at 60 cents a yard shall pay more tariff duties than plain cottons selling at 15 cents a yard.

CULLOM'S UTOPIAN SCHEME.

Folly of Supposing the Tariff Can Be Taken Out of Politics.

Senator Cullom of Illinois is reported as proposing to introduce, in the senate, a joint resolution providing for the creation of a "non-partisan commission" of "experts" to report on the schedules of the tariff and make such recommendations as it may desire for "revision." We had such a commission once, and it made a sad mess of it. The result was a series of intrigues lasting for the whole life of the commission, a tariff fight at the end, the defeat of the Republican party, a new tariff which Cleveland would not sign, a few years of misery under it, and a final return to the sound principles of protection.

The folly of Senator Cullom is fundamental. It assumes that the tariff question can be anything but a political question. Protectionists and free trade men differ radically. Protectionists believe that every American industry which is capable of supplying domestic demands for its products with a sufficient surplus to permit domestic competition to set up should be protected. The amount of protection does not matter, so that it is enough. Its object is to give the American market to the American producer. If it does this, it satisfies the protectionists. If it does not, they wish the tariff to be made higher. All other products they would admit free, and if in the protected articles the tariff is not made prohibitive, it is owing to the necessities of revenue. The national government cannot do without some revenue from imported articles, and the policy of protectionists is such a reasonable adjustment of duties as will produce the necessary revenue, to be laid on competitive or non-competitive commodities, as may seem best, preferably on articles imported largely but which, like sugar, we produce to some extent. The free traders have an entirely different theory. If they could they would abolish all tax on imports except port and lighthouse dues. But they also are constrained by the necessity of revenue and recognize that there must be a tariff law. In framing it, however, they would levy duties, so far as possible, on commodities which we cannot or do not produce and, therefore, must import. They do this because revenue being their only reason for consenting to any tariff on imports they choose those articles which we must import, because from them the most certain and largest revenue can be got from the smallest number of commodities. They do not give protection any consideration whatever. While all this is the theoretical policy of the two parties, practically all American tariff laws have been compromises. With a free trade congress the tariff would give the least possible protection. A protectionist congress would give the most possible protection.

The question of protection or free trade is a matter of opinion. On that the American people have always divided. The Republican party has almost no permanent distinctive doctrine except that of protection. The Democratic party has almost no permanent distinctive doctrine except that of free trade. To take the tariff question "out of politics" would leave neither party much of anything except a scramble for offices, under opportunist pretenses such as the Democratic party now makes with respect to the passing issues of the day. The Republican party is now in power. It is responsible for carrying on the government. On such a vital question as that of the tariff the leaders have no right to take Democrats into counsel. Let a Republican congress assume responsibility for legislation or no legislation on Republic principles and allow the Democrats the privilege of voting the other way and bringing the people to their views, if they can.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Wants to Reform This Smoke Nuisance.

Not Yet.

"There are plenty enough Democrats and tariff revision Republicans in the house to defeat Mr. Cannon for speaker. But will they do it?"—Kansas City Star.

Probably not, this time. Another two years, at the present rate of progress, would bring it about. Republican revisionists may be crazy enough to want to plunge all industry and all business into the whirlpool of tariff disturbance and tariff uncertainty, but we think their insanity has not yet reached the stage of combining with free trade Democrats for the defeat of Joseph G. Cannon for speaker of the house. A surer way than that to wreck the Republican party and a quicker way to check prosperity could not be devised.

DEEP PROBE

Reveals the Extent of Mr. Harriman's Control.

KING OF MAGNATES

All Other Railway Bosses Seem Like Dwarfs when Compared with This Emperor of Roads.

New York.—Modern methods of combining mammoth railroad systems and extending the principle of community of interests were delved into Friday by the inter-state commerce commission, which began in this city an inquiry into the so-called "Harriman lines."

At Friday's hearing it was brought out that the Union Pacific Railroad Co., the Southern Pacific Co., the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. are practically under the same administration, Mr. Harriman appearing as president of each company, with only slight variations in the lists of other officers.

It was shown that the Southern Pacific Co. owns the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; that the Southern Pacific Co. and the Harriman interests are in control of the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co. These lines run steamers between either San Francisco or Portland and the Orient.

On the Atlantic Ocean it was shown that the Southern Pacific owns the line of steamers running between New York and New Orleans formerly known as the Morgan line.

The Union Pacific exercises joint control with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway over the Chicago & Alton railroad. The agreement is that the Union Pacific shall have charge of the road one year and the Rock Island the next. This agreement, entered into by Mr. Harriman and W. B. Leeds, extends for a period of ten years from 1904.

The Union Pacific owns $28,123,100 worth of stock, or 29.59 per cent. of the capitalization of the Illinois Central railroad.

The Oregon Short Line owns $39,540,600 worth of stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., this being 18.62 per cent. of the whole.

Of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock, the Oregon Short Line owns $3,690,000 worth. The company also owns $2,572,000 of the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern, $10,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Santa Fe and $14,285,745 of the capital stock of the New York Central railroad.

A LONG CHASE IS ENDED.

R. C. Flower, Notorious by Reason of Swindles, Arrested in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa. — "Dr." R. C. Flower, alias C. G. Dalney, who has been a fugitive from New York since 1903, where he is wanted to answer charges of grand larceny and swindling credulous investors out of about $1,000,000 on alleged bogus mining operations, was arrested in this city Friday by Detective Sergeant McConville, of New York, and several local officers.

Flower, who the detectives say is the most colossal mine swindler of the age, was captured in a room in one of the big office buildings in the center of the city.

The arrest of Flower ends a chase by the detectives and postal authorities that carried them through Mexico, Central America, part of South America and Canada, besides many points in the United States. Following his operations in New York, through which, it is said, many society women lost money, Flower jumped bail after indictment in May, 1903. He was under $20,000 bond.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

The New Year Opens Bright with Promise in Business Circles.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade says:

The new Year opens bright with promise in business circles, no excessive stocks being carried over, aand results of inventories fully equal sanguine anticipations. It is especially noticeable in dispatches from the west that there was less than the customary lull in business after the holiday season, while bargain sales are rapidly disposing of the moderate supplies remaining on hand.

Many new contracts for a large tonnage of steel appeared during the past week. Railway requirements show no abatement, few contracts being considered, however, except for delivery in the last half of the year.

Congress.

Washington.—The house spent five hours on the 4th in consideration of the "omnibus claims bill," carrying appropriations for war claims, but made no progress with it. The senate was not in session.

A Famous Engineer Dies.

Lebanon, Pa. — Daniel Garman died here Friday, aged 72 years. He served 30 years as an engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad. It fell to Garman's lot to bring President-elect Lincoln, on the eve of his inauguration in 1861, through that perilous midnight journey from Harrisburg to Washington.

Carnegie's Latest Big Gift.

Washington, D. C.—Andrew Carnegie has given $750,000 for the construction of a building to be used by the Bureau of American Republics.

WHERE HE LEARNED.

An Irishman looking for work took his stand in a group at the gate of a large engineering establishment. By and by the foreman came up to the gate and asked:

"Are there any drillers here?"

"Yes," said Pat, stepping forward.

He got the job at once, but he had not been working long at the machine when it broke down. The foreman, in anything but a pleasant mood, then inquired:

"Where, man, did you learn drilling?"

"In the militia," was Pat's reply—Tit-Bits.

AT A FANCY DRESS BALL.

Miss Brickstone—No, Lord Banglesey, I cannot marry you. I'm so much below you in station.

Lord B.—Oh Wosy, don't say that. Why, oh why, wasn't I born lower in life? Now if I'd only been born a shoeblack—oh no, no. No offense, dash it all!—Exit Miss B.—Punch.

Why He Married Her.

"Yes," said William, the coster, "it were superstition as made me marry my missus."

"How's that?" inquired his friend.

"Why, it were a toss-up 'tween her an' Mary Jane. One day Aw were thinking which of 'em to have—Mary Janes or Anna—when Aw saw a cigar lyin' on th' ground. So Aw picked it up, and blowed if it didn't say on it 'Ave Anna,' so I had 'er."—Tit-Bits.

Her Object.

Rich Old Husband—I admit that you come of a famous family, while I belong to the newly rich; but is that any reason why you should always be indirectly reminding folks of that fact?

Charming Young Wife—I? How?

"You are forever talking about your ancestors."

"Really, my dear, you do me injustice. My reason for keeping people reminded of my great grandfather is to make you seem younger by contrast."—Tit-Bits.

Asked and Answered.

"Doctor, you may as well be frank with me. Tell me the worst," said the patient, nervously.

"I can do nothing for you," said the doctor calmly but firmly.

"Nothing?"

"Absolutely nothing. There's nothing the matter with you."—Cassell's

Mean Woman.

"Mrs. Stebbins is a very mean woman."

"What has she done?"

"She gave her little boy a slice of bread and butter and told him to go out and sit where he could smell the blackberry jam Mrs. Perkins was making."—Tit-Bits.

He Knew Her.

"What seats have you?" asked the man at the box office.

"How many?" asked the attendant.

"Two, my wife and myself."

"Last row; all I've got."

"Won't do. There's no man living could make my wife take a back seat."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Best He Could Do.

"Well, my little man," said the minister who had been invited in to dinner, "can you repeat the Beatitudes for me?"

"No," replied the little man, "but I can sing 'Waiting at the Church!'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

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UTES ONCE POWERFUL.

FAMOUS INDIAN TRIBE FAST BECOMING EXTINCT.

Something About Red Men Who Recently Left Their Reservation —Marriage Customs of the Race.

Washington.—Whether the band of Ute Indians, who were brought to a halt recently, after trailing some 500 miles diagonally across the state of Wyoming, were really out on the warpath, or merely playing truant, seems to be open to question. Indian Commissioner Leupp believes they were only "out visiting." The episode serves, at any rate, to draw public attention not only to the history and characteristics of an interesting tribe, but to the infrequency with which our red-skinned wards figure in the day's news. Two decades ago such a performance as this of the Utes would have passed all but unnoticed.

The Ute, or Utah Indians, form a division of the Shoshonean family, formerly occupying the region which extends from the Salt Lake basin in Utah eastward to the highest ridges of the Colorado Rockies.

When, in the early days of the last century, American hunters and pioneers first came in contact with them, the Utes were a powerful nation of some 25,000 souls. By the year 1841, however, when John C. Fremont made his first pathfinding expedition across the Rockies. they had been reduced through constant warfare with the Cheyennes and the Comanches to something like 18,000 persons. More fighting, amalgamation with neighboring tribes, and disease continued to deplete their numbers fearfully. In 1881 they numbered but 4,000, and in 1901, when the last enumeration was attempted, there were scarcely more than 2,500 of them.

The Utes have never been known either for their docility or their tractability, and whenever they have come into close proximity to the palefaces there has been trouble.

The Ute Nation consists of 15 direct tribes, but for many years it has been divided into three greater divisions. Of these the Southern Utes have retained their residence in Colorado, while the branches known as the White River Utes and their kinsmen, the Uncompahgres, have lived since 1880 on the Uintah reservation in Utah. The very interesting customs and laws of the Utes, however, are common to all three divisions. There is a certain appropriateness in their living in Utah from the fact that a significant domestic practice of the people is polygamy. Time was when it was very much commoner than it is to-day, but that was when warfare kept the number of braves down, and the women outnumbered the men by more than three to one. The men marry at 18, the women at from 13 to 16, and if a Ute squaw remains unmarried at 20, she is treated as a pariah and stands a very good chance of being put to death as a witch before she is 40.

Ute marriage customs are peculiar. When a young girl reaches a marriageable age her parents shut her up in the tepee, where she is compelled to fast for four or five days. At the end of that time invitations are sent to the friends of the family, who gather about the tepee, where they are feasted, and then all, men and women alike, engage in a weird dance, shaking rattles, blowing on reed pipes and singing incantations. The parents feign disgust and go frequently to the door and bid them disperse. A com-

A Ute Indian Chief.

monly practiced procedure is to place the maiden on a couch of boughs over heated stones. Upon these stones water is poured and the victim is given a thorough steaming. After that she is led to the river for a plunge, and is then considered worthy of a husband.

The courting time is ordinarily during the harvesting of the Utes' greatest crop, the mesquite bean. The young man approaches the father of the maiden humbly and asks the hand of the daughter. The father simulates rage and orders him away. The youth obeys, but returns shortly decked out in his gaudiest feathers, beads and paint. It always happens that the maiden is alone, whereupon they become acquainted, and then, if she is favorable to his quest, they go for a long walk or ride together in the woods. When they return they are considered married. They at once begin housekeeping in the home of the bride's mother, where they remain until the first child is born. The young brave then sets up his own tepee.

WHERE JOHN D. WILL SKATE.

Rockefeller to Have a Private Pond at Lakewood, N. J.

Lakewood, N. J.—Next to golf, John D. Rockefeller's favorite outdoor pastime is skating. Although he is within

Site of Rockefeller's Artificial Lake.

three years of attaining the Biblical fulness of age, threescore years and ten, Mr. Rockefeller, when he puts on a pair of skates and gets on the ice, is as agile as a boy of 12.

In order that he may indulge his fondness for this pastime, and at the same time avoid the publicity which attends his every movement, Mr. Rockefeller is making at his country place here an artificial lake, four acres in extent. A small army of workmen is now engaged in making the excavation for the lake.

The site of this skating pond was chosen with much care by Mr. Rockefeller. His estate at Lakewood comprises 500 acres, most of it pine forest. It is back from the road about an eighth of a mile and the house is screened from the view of observers by a thick barrier of pine trees. Mr. Rockefeller has chosen a sheltered spot for his lake, about 100 yards beyond this barrier. Should any curious visitor succeed in getting through this pine hedge, he would find himself in a patch of thickly grown nettles through which it would be impossible to break his way.

Beyond this nettle patch is to be the skating pond. On the border of the further shore of the lake is a water tower, which serves also the purpose of a watch tower. A balcony has been built around this tower, and whenever Mr. Rockefelller is out on the grounds, whether playing golf or riding his bicycle over the miles of smooth roads that he has built, a watchman is stationed in this balcony to give warning of approaching intruders.

SOCIETY LEADER CARRIES CANE.

Pretty Pauline French Starts Fad at Newport.

Newport, R. I. — Miss Pauline French, the pretty niece of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, has taken on the cane-carrying habit, and every morning and afternoon, when she is not speeding her high-stepping pony she may be seen hiking up and down Bellevue avenue, using a handsome walking stick, man-fashion. As Miss French is a leader among the young set of girls, it is probable that the fad will be taken up generally among the young people and that in the near future the society belle without her cane will be an uncommon sight.

Tall and stately, as well as pretty, Miss French, with her cane in her hand, presents a very attractive picture.

Cane carrying among women appears to be a natural development of a tendency of the time. After the manner of the London girls, society belles tried carrying stuffed bears during the summer, but the American girl is too vivacious to keep steady company with such an inanimate object. Then more than ever the women took to carrying their pet poodles about in their arms, but the little fellows did not like it, and their constant squirming became a menace to lace sleeves. The cane, however, is a help in itself, and now that women must carry some-

Miss Pauline French.

thing to really be in style, it is evidently to be the thing.

Miss French's cane has a handle shaped like a shepherd's crook. It is bound with gold splendidly chased and is adorned with a ribbon bow which is changed daily to match the costume.

The best remedy against annoyance from small things is to battle with great.—Ivan Panin.

35 ARE DEAD

In a Collision on the Rock Island Road.

AT VOLLAND, KAN.

The Victims Were Pinned in the Wreckage and Burned to Death —Injured Number 55.

Topeka, Kan.—Thirty-five persons, all Mexicans but three, were killed, 55 persons were injured and bodies of 30 Mexicans were incinerated early Wednesday in a head-on collision of two passenger trains of the Rock Island railroad near Volland.

All the killed were in the southbound train except a tramp who was on the baggage car of the northbound train. This tramp, a negro porter and a workman accompanying a gang of 32 Mexican laborers were the only Americans killed so far as known, although a passenger says that a woman and a child were burned in a tourist car.

There were 32 Mexicans and five Americans, composing a gang of railroad workers, in the smoking car of the southbound train. Of these, 30 Mexicans were burned in the wreckage and two died later.

Most of the injuries were due to the setting of the emergency brakes. Most every passenger in the southbound train was thrown to the floor by the quick setting of the brakes. The northbound train was running ten miles an hour up grade. The Mexicans were pinioned under the seats and the doors were jammed so they could not get out. In the chair car many passengers were held down by the seats.

The train caught fire from the gas tanks, which were broken. The passengers in the rear coaches escaped in night clothes and dressed beside the track. Then came the cries for help among the Mexicans in the smoking car and the people pinned fast in the chair car. Every man and nearly every woman on the train tried to rescue the unfortunates, but the flames soon became too hot to permit of approaching the car.

A GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

Morgue Keeper Finds Portions of Several Victims of the Terra Cotta Disaster Ground Into One Mass.

Washington, D. C.—In an endeavor to identify the mangled bodies of victims of the Terra Cotta wreck of last Sunday night, a gruesome discovery was made Wednesday at the morgue. What was supposed to be the mangled body of a man attired in a suit of "pepper and salt" proved to be the composite remains of several of the unfortunates who died in the Sunday evening horror. The morgue master had all the pile of human flesh and parts which had been gathered at the wreck removed to the "dead room" in an effort to establish identity. When he delved into it he found a piece of a baby's skull, a man's foot, badly crushed and encased in a shoe; the hand of a woman and a portion of a human face; also fingers, toes and other parts of women and children's bodies and those of men, all ground into the black coal dust and with pieces of garments mixed in the mass.

An investigation to ascertain the cause and fix the responsibility for the wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Terra Cotta last Sunday night, was begun here Wednesday before a coroner's jury. The principal witnesses were three officials of the road, none of whom could give any reason for the wreck. Nearly 50 witnesses have been summoned and the inquiry promises to occupy the entire week.

UGLY CHARGES TO BE PROBED.

Gov. Warner's Request that Michigan Republicans Postpone Senatorial Caucus Is Heeded.

Lansing, Mich.—After a fifteen

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 3.—After a 15 minutes' session the republican caucus of state representatives and senators to nominate a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Russell A. Alger, adjourned last night for one week without balloting on any of the candidates for the office. The adjournment was the direct result of a communication issued by Gov. Warner from his home at Farmington, where he is confined to his bed by a severe attack of influenza.

Gov. Warner in his published statement declared that the caucus should adjourn without action in order to give time for investigation of rumors of improper methods employed in advancing the candidacy of Arthur Hill, of Saginaw.

There are four avowed candidates for the senatorship William C. McMillan, of Detroit; Congressman William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids Mr. Hill, of Saginaw, and Congressman Charles E. Townsend, of Jackson

McCrea Succeeds Cassatt.

Philadelphia, Pa.—James McCrea, of Pittsburg, first vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, was on Wednesday elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. by the directors of the latter corporation, to succeed the late A. J. Cassatt.

Hughes Recommends a Recount.

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Hughes, in his message to the legislature Wednesday, recommended a recount of the votes cast for mayor in the Hearst-McClellan election of 1905.

A TERRORIST'S ACT.

KILLED THE PREFECT OF POLICE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LAST BULLET IN ASSASSIN'S REVOLVER WAS USED ON HIMSELF.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The police have not succeeded in identifying the Terrorist who shot and killed Maj. Gen. Von Der Launitz, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, at the Institute of Experimental Medicine Thursday afternoon, and who coolly turned his revolver against himself while he was falling under the sabres of the prefect's escort. The authorship of this crime, however, like the recent assassination of Count Ignatieff and the unsuccessful attempt to blow up Premier Stolypin with a bomb, has been traced to the fighting organization of the social revolutionists.

The organization last night issued the customary proclamation avowing and justifying the killing of Von Der Launitz, which was accomplished with an ease that has struck terror into the hearts of all other officials on the revolutionary death list.

The man who committed the crime was about 22 years old, and apparently belonged to the intelligent working class. The police say he was a Jew. He was provided with a card of admission to the dedication, but this card bore no name. The authorities have not been able to learn how he obtained this invitation to the ceremony, which was extremely select, only 150 invitations having been issued.

Prince Peter Alexandrovitch, Duke of Oldenburg, is a patron of the institute. Among the guests present were his wife, the youngest sister of Emperor Nicholas, and a number of other persons prominent at court.

The fall of Von Der Launitz was followed by a scene of indescribable confusion. The Duke of Oldenburg, who was one of the few men who retained their composure, seized the assassin's hand after he had fired twice and several succeeding shots were discharged into the ceiling. But before the duke could disarm him one of the officers who accompanied the prefect drew his sabre and struck the assassin a powerful blow which completely cut out a portion of his skull. As the man was falling he shot himself in the stomach with the last bullet in his revolver. His death was instantaneous, but several officers continued to hack at his prostrate body until the Duke of Oldenburg struck up their swords and forced them to desist.

It was during the time that Van Der Launitz was governor of Tambov that there occurred the terrible repression of the agrarian disorders in Tambov province, and it was in retribution for these repressions that Maria Spiridonovo, the Russian Joan of Arc, shot Chief of Police Luzhenoffsky, one of the subordinates of Von Der Launitz.

MONTGOMERY WINS.

Dispute Over Mining Properties Valued at $20,000,000 Is Settled by a Court Decision.

San Francisco, Cal.—Mines in the Bullfrog region of Nevada valued by the owners at $20,000,000 were awarded Thursday to E. A. Montgomery by Judge Seawell against the claims of C. B. Fleming, who had sued for a half interest because of a dispute over a grubstake agreement. It is stated that the properties will be transferred to Charles M. Schwab, who has awaited a verdict clearing the titles before closing the deal. The mines are known as the Shoshone, the Indian Johnny, the Polaris and the Beatty Townsite groups.

The decision of Judge Seawell was based upon a question of fact, namely, whether the original agreement existing between Fleming and Montgomery in July, 1902, was in existence when the latter located the contested claims in the fall of 1904. Montgomery proved that he had received no aid from his partner except in the summer of 1901, when they shared the expense of a prospecting trip made by Montgomery in Death Valley.

Strikers are Sent to Jail.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Judge Sanborn, of the United States district court, last night pronounced judgment in the cases growing out of the contempt proceedings which were brought, alleging violation of the injunction granted the Allis-Chalmers Co. against Molders' unions and striking molders. Michael Matsebaum, chairman of the strike committee of Molders' union No. 125, and John Lutz, treasurer of the strike committee, were each found guilty of violation of the injunction and were sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for 30 days. William Henning, convicted of assault, was sentenced to 40 days in jail. Two pickets got 30 days each and two other strikers got sentences of 15 days.

Congress.

Washington.—On the 3d the president's order dismissing negro troops was debated in the senate by Messrs. Culberson and Foraker for two hours and then the senate adjourned until the 7th. The house was in session just 15 minutes and transacted no business.

A Victory for the Government.

Chicago.—Judge K. M. Landis, of the federal district court, on Thursday sustained eight of the indictments returned against the Standard Oil Company of Illinois and dismissed two of them. The ruling is a victory for the government in the prosecution of the corporation for receiving concessions in the remission of freight charges.

Repudiated Their Liabilities.

London, Eng.—All the British insurance companies have repudiated their liabilities arising from the earthquake at Valparaiso last year.

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$30 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at..... $25	$40 Sideboard, quartered oak..... $30
$28 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at..... $21	$32 Sideboard, quartered oak..... $25
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A large line of Dressers from $8 up.	Chiffoniers of all kinds and all prices.

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A fine line of Dishes, common grade and China, in sets and by the piece.

As I keep a full line of everything that goes to make up a good Furniture store, it is useless to enumerate them all.

Please call and see for yourself that I am telling you the truth, and if you don't buy, there is no harm done, as it is no trouble to show goods.

GEO. J .LaBAR.

UNDERTAKING.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,

Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less, $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

☞No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

☞Religious notices free.

Dangers of a Cold and How to Avoid Them.

More fatalities have their origin in or result from a cold than from any other cause. This fact alone should make people more careful as there is no danger whatever from a cold when it is properly treated in the beginning. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been recognized as the most prompt and effectual medicine in use for this disease. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healty condition. Sold by L. Taggart; J. E. Smith, Sterling Run; Crum Bros., Sinnamahoning.

When the cold winds dry and crack the skin a box of salve can cave much discomfort. In buying salve look for the name on the box to avoid any imitations, and be sure you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Clear up the complexion; cleanse the liver and tone the system. You can best do this by a dose or two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Safe, reliable little pills with a reputation. The pills that everyone knows. Recommended by L. Taggart.

"They like the taste as well as maple sugar" is what one mother wrote of Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. This modern cough syrup is absolutely free from any opiates or narcotic. Contains Honey Tar. Conforms to the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Mothers who give their children Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup invariably indorse it. Children like it because the taste is so pleasant. Contains Honey and Tar. It is the Original Laxative Cough Syrup and is unrivaled for the relief of croup. Drives the cold out through the bowels. Conforms the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Neaaly every person who is subject to attacks from the stomach suffers from a morbid dread of a dietetic treatment for relief, that is three-fourths starvation. add one-fourth toast and milk. On the other hand you can eat as you please aud digest the food by the aid of a good digestant, thus giving the tired stomach equally as much rest. Eat what you please and take a little Kodol for Indigestion after your meals. It digests what you eat. Sold by R C. Dodson.

Williams' Kidney Pills.

Have you neglected your kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire to pass urine? If so William's Kidney Pills will cure you. Sample free. By mail 50 cents. Sold by R. C. Dodson. Williams M'f'g. Co., Prop's, Cleveaud, O. 9-ly.

For any disease of the skin we can recommend Chamberlain's Salve. It relieves the itching and burning sensation instantly and soon effects a cure. This salve is also invaluable for sore nipples. L. Taggart; J. E. Smith, Sterling Run; Crum Bros., Sinnamahoning.

Cut this out and take it to L. Taggart's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. These tablets are far superior to pills, being easier to take aad more pleasant in effect. They correct disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by L. Taggart; J. E. Smith. Sterling Run; Crum Bros., Sinnamahoning.

Food don't digest? Because the stomach lacks some one of essential digestants or the digestive juices are not properly balanced. Then, too, it is this undigested food that causes sourness and painful indigestion. Kodol for Indigestion should be used for relief. Kodol is a solution of vegetable acids. It digests what you eat, and corrects the deficiencies of the digestion. Kodol conforms to the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold here by R. C. Dodson.

Latest County Correspondence.

FROM OUR REPORTERS.

NORTH CREEK.

Church was largely attended last Sunday.

School opens Monday after a two weeks vacation.

Vere Dow was visiting friends on the Creek Sunday.

Born to Earnest Hausler and wife, a boy.

Mrs. Fred Solveson was visiting her sister in Rich Valley, last week.

Blanch Moon visited her mother over Sunday.

Marie Kehoe, of Bradytown, was visiting on North Creek, over Sunday.

Guy Brundage was seen on our streets Sunday.

Mr. A. O. Swartwood was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Willis McClenahan, the past week.

BLUE EYES.

HUNTLEY.

Abner and Henry Hill, Medix Run, spent Sunday with W. R. Smith and wife.

Mrs. Alzina Barr, of Hicks Run, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Collins.

Levi Smith was a business caller in Cameron Tuesday.

W. H. Logue is scaling logs in Mason Run this week.

Operator W. A. Young, of Towanda, Pa., is posting at the tower, learning the electric block work under the able instructions of Operator Getchell.

Pensy Flagman Lawrence Smith, of Renovo, is visiting his parents here this week.

Operator F. R. Morrison and family who have been stationed at Huntley for some time have moved to Sterling Run, where he will be stationed hereafter.

Wesley Barr was a Driftwood caller Monday.

The new single track manual lock and block system went into effect Monday, Jan. 7th, between Huntley and Cameron. Everything worked to perfection with no delay to trains. This system in an entirely new arrangement in the movement of traffic and will be watched by all people who are interested in railroad matters. Great credit is due to Chief signal inspector, C. C. Anthony, and Signal Foreman Whitton for their successful inauguration of this system, and also to Electrician D. E. Spangler and Signalmen J. H. Beck, Market, Johnson and Klinck for the active part they took in the matter. Wise railroad men predict that J. H. Beck is one of the coming lights in the transportation department of the service.

Signal repairman W. R. Smith is having a telephone put into his residence on River Terrace by the R. R. R. Co. This arrangement enables him to be on hand promptly in case of trouble.

The many friends of Geo. Starr will be glad to learn that he has recovered from the painful accident to his hand and is able to work again.

Supervisor Jesse Johnson says that "squirills" are handy to catch rabbits but they sometimes tip over the bread pan.

Mrs. Jesse Johnson and Flossie Johnson visited Mrs. Summerson at Wylie Hollow Friday.

A. W. Smith, our genial and popular tie contractor, has fitted up a room in his camp in Wylie Hollow for a gymnasium for the benefit of his men. He has secured punching bags and gloves, also a a phonograph, in order to entertain his men through the long winter evenings. George Starr, an old-time woodsman, treats the boys to a good song occasionally, so the time passes very quickly. Referee Duell has invited a few of his friends to come to the camp Saturday evening as A. W. Smith and Wesley Barr will go on for three rounds, after which Mr. Starr will sing a few songs. W. H. Logue will furnish the refreshments.

J. F. S.

MIX RUN.

Thos. Ford was visiting the camps this week.

Gladys O'Keefe spent Sunday with friends at Hicks Run.

Mildred Faucett, of Emporium, Pa., was visiting her parents R. Faucett and wife, at Mix Run.

Mr. Howlet, of Sterling Run, it scaling T. F. Moore's logs.

Just ask Mr. Smith, Junior, how the walking is? Mr. Moat does not like walking.

Mr. Seymour Lewis is on the sick list this week.

Mattie Mattison, of Wellsville, N Y., and Jennie Robinson, of Emporium, was visiting their friend, Florence Faucett, at this place. Come again girls, maybe you can have another ride on the hand car. If you want a ride just ask Trout—he will wait for you.

M. J.

A Jamaican Lady Speaks Highly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mrs. Michael Hart, wife of the superintendent of Cert Service, at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indian Islands, says that she has for some years used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, croup and whooping cough and has found it very beneficial. She has implicit confidence in it and would not be without a bottle of it in her home. Sold by L. Taggart; J. E. Smith, Sterling Run; Crum Bros., Sinnamahaning.

SINNAMAHONING.

Three and a half foot flood in the creek this week.

Mrs. Frank Innman, of Brookville, is visiting friends here this week.

D. P., N. H. McClockey went to Emporium Monday night to install the officers of P. O. S. A., Camp 382.

O. L. Bailey attended commissioners meeting at the county seat Monday and Tuesday.

Wesley Barr, pathmaster of Gibson, was looking after the roads at this end Tuesday.

Logue Bro's have started a meat market in the Sinnamahoning House. Beef and pork at lowest cash prices.

Joe Logue and John Swartz were prospecting for the red worms Wednesday, getting ready for the first run of suckers.

Fred Gie has moved into the house of Mrs. E. M. Walker.

W. J. Mead and family, of Renovo, are visiting here this week.

Pap Blodget has a baby talking machine which is a wonder.

Born, to E. C. Beldin and wife, Monday, Jan. 7th, a daughter.

Geo. P. Shafer, proprietor of the Sinnamahoning House is expecting to make some exterior improvements on his buildings this spring.

Leon Metzger caught the first string of suckers this season.

W. C. No. 136, P. O. S. of A., held their annual election of officers Monday evening, the 7th.

N. H. McCloskey, D. P., went to North Bend Tuesday night to install the officers of Camp 562.

Boyd Lucas, of Hix Run, was in town this week.

Mrs. Wm. Davis is visiting friends at Hammersley Fork this week.

Everything looks favorable for a test well for gas or oil to be drilled here next spring.

A shoe factory is talked of the near future.

DEBSE.

MEDIX RUN.

Vern Middlaugh and wife are visiting friends in Austin.

George Miller has gone to housekeeping in one of the new lath mill houses.

Mike Hackett was a Driftwood caller.

Pistner Bro's butchered two fine hogs on Friday.

Minnie Andrews was a Caledonia visitor Thursday.

Kirk Frantz, of Big Run, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Rachel Chambers is visiting relatives in Penfield.

Mrs. J. R. Russell, of this place, is calling on friends in Croyland.

The mill has been idle this week on account of no logs.

Mr. Whitcomb, our B. & S., operator, who has been away for some time, is home again, ready for business.

Joe Foust and wife, of Pittsbury, are here visiting their infant son who is very ill at this writing.

D. E. Bolton, of this place, went on business to Austin Monday.

G. W. Tozier, of DuBois, was in town on business Monday.

R. M. Ford was a caller in Benezette Monday.

BELL BLUE.

STERLING RUN.

George Lynch had a stroke of paralysis on new years morning, while working nights at the mines. He received the stroke about three o'clock, fell four feet and laid out in the rain until 7 o'clock, before he was found. He is in his 74th year and recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. Wright, of Columbia, who has been spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. W. P. Herrick, returned home Tuesday.

The operators moved into the new tower on Monday. They report it working nicely.

Miss Brink is suffering with a very bad cold.

Donald, the youngest child of L. C. Summerson, has been quite sick the past week.

Claud Williams, of Medix Run, was a visitor in town this week.

The L. O. T. M., lodge will hold an ice cream and box social in Brooks' Hall, Saturday evening.

Dorsey Spangler has been very busy the past week, attending the electric work in the new tower.

F. D. Morrison, wife and child, expect to locate here for awhile.

W. P. Barr, of Huston Hill, is reported quite ill.

Mrs. L. B. Barr is visiting her daughter, Miss Floyd, of Renovo.

Cora Yocum has been quite ill the past week.

Eva Barr returned to her school at Port Allegany on Monday.

We are having a wonderful revival of religion in Sterling Run. It is what we have needed for a good many years, for the souls of the people have been asleep, so that they have been dead as far as real spiritual life is concerned. Rev. Allen has certainly awakened them. Twenty-two have already been converted to the Lord, and we expect more.

BLUE BELL.

The PRESS correspondent at Huntley, begs to insert the following items which were received from a PRESS subscriber from Sterling Run, with the hopes that "Blue Bell" will not take any offense at his liberty, as he does it with the best of intentions.

Miss Floy Whiting leaves for Philadelphia in a few days, to accept a position as stenographer for the Remington Co. The best wishes of her many friends go with her.

John C. Devling visited his home on Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Hathaway, of the Stewart farm, who has been very ill is some better at this writing.

Father Driscoll, of Driftwood, visited Mrs. Patrick Killeen Sunday. The lady is very ill.

J. F. Sullivan was in town Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Allen was called to Harrisburg Tuesday night on account of sickness in his family.

Mrs. Washington Mason is spending a few days with Mrs. Chapman.

CAMERON.

The new single track lock and block system was placed in operation at this place Jan. 7th, between Cameron and Huntley and has proven very satisfactory in every way. The operators say it takes considerable more muscle than it did the old way, but they appear to have the necessary.

Chas. Johnson who is signal repairman at this place, is the right man in the right place and great credit is due him for the work and interest he has taken in this new system.

A. F. Walker, our popular landlord at the New Cameron House, has made some repairs in his bar room, painting and varnishing, which makes a decided improvement.

Our esteemed fellow townsman Samuel Barr, requests that his name be omitted from the paper in the future, not that he has any greviance with the PRESS correspondents but being of a retiring disposition he objects to having his name brought before the public so often. So we will discontinue mentioning his name, with sincere appologies if we have given offense.

Business has been rather dull since the holidays at this place.

The Emporium visitors this week were: A. F. Walker, Robt. Graham, Mrs. John Olsen and daughter Hulda, Geo. Graham and Mr. Peterson.

Station agent John Schneider, says he seems lost since the telegraph office has been moved from the depot, but there is not much confusion now.

Signalman A. A Smith, who has spent the past month working in and about this place went to Ridgway to work.

Chief Signal C. C. Anthony and signal foreman W. Whitton have been in this place the past few days inspecting the new system and pronounced it a success.

J. F. S.

PINE STREET.

Mrs. Alex. Mason and grand-daughter Nellie were Emporium visitors on Wednesday.

The Misses Katherine and Mabel May called on Zoella Mason.

Mrs. P. H. Mason was the guest of her son Anson and family on Sunday.

Mr. Sullivan of Huntley, may boast of his registered hogs, and various encounters Wylie Hollowites have with bears, but Pine Street can boast of a dog owned by Mr. Wm. Krebs of more than ordinary intelligence. This week he has treed two fine coons. Early in the fall Mr. K. would take his dog and gun and hunt for an hour or two. Now the dog goes by himself and when he finds the game will bark until his master comes to kill it. He will then go home contented. Next!

Mr. Eastman and crew, Mrs. Blanch Lewis, Charles Taylor and wife, Wright and Harvey Mason of this place attended the ice cream social given by the L. O. T. M., of Sterling Run on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Washington Mason is visiting friends at Sterling Run and attending revival meetings.

Byron Duell has taken a tie job of Mr. Eastman and will soon move his family here.

Wright Mason has entirely recovered from his severe attact of rheumatism

X. X. X.

The Grip.

"Before we can sympathize with others, we must have suffered ourselves." No one can realize the suffering attendant upon an attack of the grip, unless he has had the actual experience. There is probably no disease that causes so much physical and mental agony, or which so succesfully defies medical aid. All danger from the grip, however, may be avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy, not one case has ever been reported that has resulted in pneumonia or that has not recovered. For sale by L. Taggart; J. E. Smith, Sterling Run; Crum Bros., Sinnamahoning.

Liars Club Revived.

The Sinnamahoning Liars Club reorganized after two years silence, with a new board of officers. All members of the old club are debarred—they have a right to visit, but no vote. Mont Peasley holds down the principal chair the first six months. B. A. Barclay reports that his men, while cutting logs treed a large bear in a hollow tree stump. He sent a man two miles after a gun while the rest commenced to chop the stump down, which was nearly four feet in diameter. The stub fell and smashed to pieces, when out jumped a little black squirrel and got away from the entire party. The whole bunch were fined six cents and stand suspended until the fine is paid. Other members of the club told whoppers. Since the hunting season closed deer and bear is the whole topic which will be strung out until fishing season opens. Pap Blodgett and Batchelder don't like the new organization as they stand no show—the young bloods having skinned them for keeps.

EX-MEMBER.

Mix This at Home.

The following simple home-made mixture is said to readily relieve and overcome any form of Rheumatism by forcing the Kidneys to filter from the blood and system all the uric acid and poisonuous waste matter, relieving at once such symptoms as backache, weak kidneys and bladder and blood diseases.

Try it, as it doesn't cost much to make, and is said to be absolutely harmless to the stomach.

Get the following harmless ingredients from any good pharmacy: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and again at bedtime.

This simple mixture is said to give prompt relief, and there are very few cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble it will fail to cure permanently.

There are all harmless, every-day drugs, and your druggist should keep them in the prescription department; if not, have him order them from the wholesale drug houses for you, rather than fail to use this, if you are afflicted.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Portage Store.

W. L. Dixon, proprietor of the Portage store, desires to inform his patrons and the general public that he is offering special inducement in canned goods for the next thirty days. Read this:

Tomatoes, 10c; Good California Peaches, 16c; Mince Meat, 8c, Corn 8c; Finest String Beans. 10c; Best Seeded Raisens, 11c; Seven bars Oak Leaf Soap, 25c. Other goods in proportion.

Call me on 'phone.

W. L. DIXON,
7-tf. Near Portage Bridge.

Panama Canal—Erie Canal.

Machinery is digging the Panama Canal a thousand times quicker than the shovel dug the Erie.

Machinery produces the L. & M. Paint at 50 times less cost tor labor, than if made by hand.

The L. & M., gives the best job in the world, because L. & M. Zinc hardens L. & M., White Lead and makes L. & M. Paint wear like iron for 10 or 15 years.

It only requires 4 gallons of this celebrated paint and 3 gallons of Linseed Oi at 60 cts per gallon, to paint a moderatl sized house.

If any defect exists in L. & M. Painte will repaint house for nothing.

Sold by Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium.

Subscribe for the PRESS. and read the county news.

Chamberlain's

Colic, Cholera & Diarrhea Remedy

Almost every family has need of a reliable remedy for colic or diarrhea at some time during the year.

This remedy is recommended by dealers who have sold it for many years and know its value.

It has received thousands of testimonials from grateful people.

It has been prescribed by physicians with the most satisfactory results.

It has often saved life before medicine could have been sent for or a physician summoned.

It only costs a quarter. Can you afford to risk so much for so little? BUY IT NOW.

MANY SUDDEN DEATHS

FROM POISONOUS RHEUMATISM

The Disease Has Its Dangers—Should Be Taken in Time.

Rheumatism has long been regarded as a trouble which, while it might be painful, was not necessarily dangerous. Very few persons, it was thought, ever died from Rheumatism. Pick up a paper to-day, and you will see that the majority of sudden deaths are due to some form of neglected Rheumatism. Rheumatism of the heart, neuralgia of the heart, paralysis and poisonous Rheumatic acid are among the most dangerous forms of the disease. If Rheumatic acid poison is allowed to stay in the system, sudden death can scarcely be averted. There is but one cure for Rheumatism, and that is Smith's Specific Uric-O. No other Rheumatic remedy can possibly do as much for the disease. Uric-O is a positive cure for Lumbago, Muscular and Articular Rheumatism. It will cure Sciatica and Rheumatic Kidney trouble in the most pleasing manner. Uric-O costs $1.00 per bottle, and can be supplied by your Druggist. Samples and circulars will be cheerfully forwarded by the SMITH DRUG COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Uric-O is sold in Emporium by L. Taggart. 32ly.

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1 for Fevers.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Teething.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 7 " Coughs.
No. 8 " Neuralgia.
No. 9 " Headaches.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 11 " Suppressed Periods.
No. 12 " Whites.
No. 13 " Croup.
No. 14 " The Skin.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
No. 27 " The Kidneys.
No. 30 " The Bladder.
No. 77 " La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each.

☞ Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

MADAME DEAN'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS.

A SAFE, CERTAIN RELIEF for SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. If your druggist does not have them send your orders to the UNITED MEDICAL CO., BOX 74, LANCASTER, PA.

For sale in Emporium by L. Taggart & R. C. Dodson

SECOND TO NONE.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.

396-408 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Change of Management Sale

FINE SUITS, COATS AND SKIRTS

To meet the ideas of our new Suit and Coat manager we will sacrifice all our beautiful garments at from ¼ to ½ less than regular values. These are all new goods and worth full regular.

$22 SUITS

These are the most popular suits in the house—suits that you would not hesitate to pay $25 for. They are in brown and grey mixtures and are all this season's goods that have never sold less than $22 **$15.00**

$35 SUITS

We recommend these suits to be one of the best bargains ever offered in Buffalo. Most of them are in the very popnlar greys. They are good values at $35 **$22.50**

Also 50 fine black suits worth from $25 to $35, at **$15 to $50**

COATS HALF PRICE

One rack of $3 50 coats in fancy plaids and mixtures **$2.75**

One rack of coats made of fine materials in fashionable grey mixtures, plaids and checks for less than $12.50, $15, $16 up to $22.00; now **Half Price**

22 long coats in fashionable plaids and herringbone mixtures; the values range from $10 to $15 Your choice **$6.50**

$6 SKIRTS

About fifty skirts in good checked materials, mostly in large sizes..... **$2.75**

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.

American Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., November 27, 1906.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 15
Felt's Fancy, "	1 35
Pet Grove, "	1 35
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	50
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 20
Chop Feed, "	1 20
Middlings,	1 45
Middlings, Fancy "	1 50
Bran,	1 30
Chicken Wheat,	1 55
Chicken Wheat No. 2,	1 40
Corn per bushel,	67
White Oats, per bushel,	46
Oyster Shells, per 100	
Choice Clover Seed,	At Market Price
Choice Timothy Seed,	
Choice Millet Seed,	

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE

At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Mrs. Allen Russell is quite ill, we regret to learn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gilbert visited Buffalo last week.

Mrs. W. A. Dalrymple is recovering from a severe attack of grip.

Samuel Shadman and wife have returned to Emporium from Harrisburg.

Harry Moorehouse, of Pittsburg, visited relatives and friends and called on his trade in town yesterday.

Frank H. Pearsall will attend the Paint Dealers and Paper Hangers state convention at Pittsburg next week.

Misses Blanche and Elizabeth Ludlam returned last Saturday from a trip to New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bortz, of Greenville, visited Mrs. Bortz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Newton last week.

Miss Sarah Hillyard and Mrs. B. L. Spence were PRESS visitors on Wednesday, when the former renewed the PRESS for 1907.

John Swartzfisher, Esq., of St. Marys, was the guest of A. F. Vogt and family on Sunday, being Mrs. Vogt's father.

Mrs. Harry Shoemaker and Mrs. F. Wright and son, of Elmira, N. Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Andrews the past week.

Mrs. Marian B. Judd who has been ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Logan, is able to return to her home on Third street.

Mrs. A. E. Howard, of Williamsport, has been visiting her Emporium friends for several days, guest of Hon. I. K. Hockley and wife.

Leonard Fosdick, of Pittsburg, is guest of Prothonotary W. J. Leavitt. Mr. Fosdick is a representative of the Equitable Life Insurance Co.

Miss Sarah Saxton, of Emporium, was an Austin visitor last week..... Little Howard Martin is visiting friends in Emporium.—Austin Autograph.

Dr. J. W. Snyder, deputy U. S. Marshall, of Scranton, transacted business in Emporium on Tuesday. He reports the fever scourge terrible at Scranton.

Mrs. Wm. Weible and Mrs. Wm. Snyder, of Kittaning, Pa., and Mrs. Edgar Weible, Pittsburg, Pa., were guests of their father and sister, Mrs. J. M. Garvin, of East Fifth street.

Arthur J. Barclay, of Sinnamahoning, transacting business in Emporium on Monday and favored the PRESS with a social visit. Mr. Barclay is one of the down county popular citizens.

Our old friends, Michael Murphy, proprietor of Commercial Hotel, town, and Mr. H. J. Darren, Sterling Run, dropped in to see ye editor on Tuesday. Old friends tried aud true, are always the best.

H. Clinton Olmsted, of Coudersport, stopped in Emporium last Sunday, guest of A. F. Andrews and family. He was down in Schuylkill county to investigate the coal supply for the winter. He met the most favorable condition at Ashland, Pa.

Chas. T. Logan and wife have been visiting at Harrisburg this week.

Mr Andrew Brady has returned from Lebanon, where he went to attend the funeral of his close friend Geo. B. Woomer.

W. L. Sykes, Buffalo; E. J. Jones, Bradford, Pa.; W. G. Egbert, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. S. Walker, Austin, Pa., transacted business in Emporium on Monday and Tuesday.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Professors' Tragedy given by the Presbyterian church was played to a large house in Port Allegany last Saturday evening. This show was one of the best ever given by local talent and deserved is success.

One night last week during the absence of Ray Ostrum and wife, who reside near the old steel works east of town, some one broke into his cellar and stole almost a barrel of pork. It is evident the parties were acquainted with the surroundings and a strong suspicion rests on a party who resides in that neighborhood.

Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party at the home of T. H. Newton on Sixth street, Jan. 8th. A party of friends agreeably surprised Theodore and Theopolis Newton, the occasion being their birthday. As we entered their elegant home we found covers laid for twenty persons and a most excellent supper by Mrs. Newton, the hostess. The evening was spent in toasts and music. The following persons from out of town were present: Mr. and Mrs. Bortz, Greenville, Pa.; Miss Smoke and friend of Meadville, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Vough, and Mr. and Mrs. Kunes, Williamsport; Mr. and Mrs. Ebbert and Mr. and Mrs. Emory, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Whalen, St. Thomas, Ont.; and H. O. Haupt, C H. Newton, J. G. Earl and their wives, Emporium. XXX

What's in McClure's.

McClure's for January opens the New Year with an astonishingly good number, distinguished, as usual, by the clean-cut, vigorous tone of its articles, and by fiction of marked excellence. Its tone is clear, conservative; and incisive. Carl Schurz has an unusually strong article describing his first meeting with Lincoln, and the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate at Quincy, Illinois.

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of piano forte has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Popular and classical music. Prices reasonable. 44-tf.

Maccabee Installation.

The Maccabees will install their officers on Friday evening at 7:30. After installation a banquet will be served and a general good time had. Let every member be in attendance.

Appointed Messenger.

Allan Randolph has been oppointed Messenger and Clerk of First National Bank. Good for Allan.

Williams Carbolic Salve with Arnica and Witch Hazel.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c by Druggists. Williams M'f'g Co., Prop's Cleveland, O. For sale by R. C. Dodson. 9-ly.

Heroic Treatment.

In these days, when child study is a hobby ridden long and hard, it is interesting to read of the nerve training which fell to the lot of the Quaker authoress, Amelia Opie, in 1769 and after. The modern mother would shrink with horror from some of the methods used on the sensitive child, but in this case it resulted in splendid stuff. Mrs. Opie is quoted in a book on "Quaker Worthies."

"I was a creature of fears, tears and screams. My first terror was of black beetles, then of frogs, skeletons, black men and madmen. My mother made me take a beetle in my hand and hold it. As her word was law, I obeyed, but with awful shrinking. I gradually became accustomed to it and was frequently told to take one up and put it out of harm's way. I soon overcame that terror. I was made to hold frogs in my hands and was taught to nurse a skeleton as I would a doll. Mother compelled me to listen to her kindly converse with two poor old lunatics, and I grew to pity them instead of fearing them."

Bismarck's Mystic Number.

Bismarck, writes a correspondent in reference to our paragraph on superstition, held, with Pythagoras, that not 13, but 3, was the great and perfect number. Bismarck's associations with 3 were remarkable. He had served three masters. He had three names—Bismarck, Schoenhausen and Lauenburg. The arms of his family are a clover leaf and three oak leaves. He was concerned in three wars and signed three treaties of peace. In the Franco-Prussian war he had three horses killed under him. He brought about the meeting of three emperors and was responsible for the triple alliance. He had three children. His family motto was "In Trinitate Robur" ("Strength In Trinity"), and contemporary caricature pictured him with three hairs on his head. Three was the beginning, the middle and the end of Bismarck.—London Chronicle.

Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-Seven."

"Seventy-seven" cures Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

"77" is especially for Grip.

Taken during his prevalence, it preoccupies the system and repels the invasion.

Taken while suffering, quick relief is assured.

Colds that are obstinate and "hang on" and do not yield to treatment find relief from "77."

At Druggists, 25 cents or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

C. B. Howard & Co., have the only large stock of shingles in the county at the present time. RED CEDAR from the Pacific Coast and WHITE CEDAR from Wisconsin.

Reduced Rates to Harrisburg Account Inauguration Governor-Elect Stuart.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Tickets sold January 14 and 15, good returning until January 16, inclusive, from all stations in Pennsylvania. Consult nearest Ticket Agent.

PILES RUDY'S PILE Suppository A cure guaranteed if you use

D. Matt. Thompson, Sup't Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." PRICE, 50 CENTS. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart & R. C. Dodson

CALL FOR FREE SAMPLE

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Chichester Chemical Co., Phila., Pa.

Register's Notice.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CAMERON COUNTY, } SS:

NOTICE is hereby given that Elmer E. Klock, Administrator of the estate, of Anna B. McConnell, late of the Borough of Emporium deceased, has filled his first and final account of his administration of the said estate and the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court at December term next for confirmation *ni si.*

C. J. GOODNOUGH, Register.

Register's Office, Emporium, Pa., Nov. 19th, 1906. } 44-4t.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John W. Kriner Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been issued to the undersigned as Administrator of the Estate of John W. Kriner, late of Emporium, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present same duly authenticated and all persons indebted to said Estate must settle.

HENRY H. NISSLEY, Administrator.

Emporium, Pa., Dec. 18, 1906. 44-6t.

Desertion Notice.

NOTICE is hereby give that my wife, Esther Jones, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, the public are cautioned not to harbor or trust her on my account, for I will not pay any bills of her contracting.

HERMAN C. JONES.

Sterling Run, Pa., Jan. 1, 1907. 46-3

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Sinnamahoning Powder Manufacturing Company, for the election of Directors and Officers, and to approve the form of Stock Certificates, and transact any and all other business which may come before the meeting, will be held Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, 1907, at one o'clock, p. m., at the offices of the Company.

46-3t JOSEPH KAYE, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Emporium and Rich Valley R. R. Co., for the election of directors and officers and the transaction o such other business as may come before them, will be held on Tuesday the 22nd day of January, 1907, at ten o'clock, a. m., at the law offices of B. W. Green.

46-3. B. W. GREEN, Sec'y.

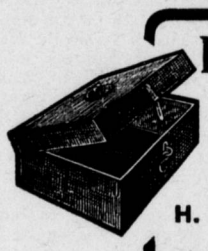
Administrator's Notice.

Estate of HANNAH M. DININNY, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Hannah M. Dininny, late of the Borough of Emporium, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all claims must be presented and to whom all moneys due said estate are payable.

F. W. DININNY, Administrator.

Emporium, Pa., Dec. 24th, 1906.—46-4t.

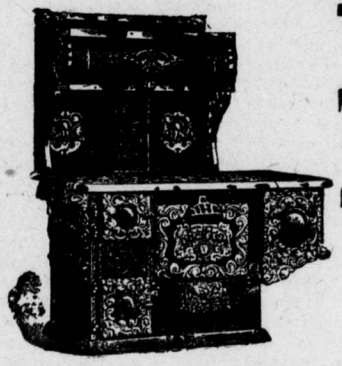


Protect your Valuables

Next to a safe or vault, the "Transite" Document Box is the best receptacle for your jewelry and valuable papers. Made of asbestos it is FIRE PROOF; and when exposed to fire keeps its contents in perfect condition. Attractively finished in green leatherette, with brass handle, lock and hinges. $3.50 to $5.00 according to size. Write for full description.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY

218-220 First Avenue. Dept. B.] PITTSBURG



The "Dockash"

A Stove that Lasts a Life Time

and Always Gives Satisfaction.

Burns wood, coal or gas. A perfect baker and will meet the approval of every perfect housewife.

For Sale by

STEPHENS & SAUNDERS,

Leading Hardware Dealers.

KELLYS

A Great REDUCTION SALE, Commencing

Saturday Morning, Jan. 5th

and lasting for two months. A sale which affords our friends and customers the apportunity of buying Dry Goods, Cloaks, Furs, Underwear and Hosiery, Dress Goods and Notions, and Fancy Goods at cost.

Skirts

The only chance for you to save money on skirts, which are the finest made and perfect fitting.

$1.25 skirts, sale price	.98
$2.50 " sale price	$1.75
$4.50 " sale price	3.00
$5.50 " sale price	3.75
$7.25-$6.90 skirts	5.00
$9.00 skirts at	6.50

Wrappers.

85c wrappers	.50
$1.00 wrappers	.75
$1.25 wrappers	.85
$1.50 wrappers	$1.00

Ribbon.

10c ribbon, special	.07
15c ribbon, special	.10
25 and 35c ribbon	.15

Shirt Waists

$2.00, $1.50 and $1.00, wool and black mercerized sateen waists, going at 50c

Misses, Children and Infants Dresses

A Fine Line

25c dresses at	.19
50c dresses at	.39
75c dresses at	.55
$1.00 dresses at	.75
$1.50 dresses at	$1.00
$2.00 dresses at	$1.50

All woolen and fleeced ribbed Underwear for Ladies and Children, Outing Gowns, Black Mercerized Underskirts, Corsets, Kid and Golf Gloves, Umbrellas, Apron Gingham, Flannel and Eiderdown will be sold at sacrificing prices.

Remember the Opening Day, Saturday Morning, *January 5th.*

KELLYS

For Best in Groceries. Promptness, Reliability

TRY WHITE LILLY FLOUR.

DAY'S

The Satisfactory Store

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE

The advantages gained by trading at the Day Grocery Store are many. We have been in business and carefully studied the wants of the people long enough to know what they are. We aim to please. You get the benefit of our long experience. We desire to thank our many patrons and friends for the liberal support we have had in the past—which has made it possible for us to give the best service—and ask for a continuance of the same during the year upon which we have now entered and it shall be our aim to have the store grow in public favor.

SAVING PRICES FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

1-8 Bbl. sack White Lilly Flour 65c.

25 lb Bag Granulated Sugar $1.40.

Pure Leaf Lard alb 12 1-2c

15c Macaroni, Spaghetti or Vermicelli 12c.
25c bottle Red Ribbon Vanilla Extract 20c.
15c "Rex" Ham Loaf, can 10c.
Fancy Cape Cod Cranberries a qt 12c.
Banner Lye, highest test, pulverized, can 10c.
25c can Burnham's Clam Chowder 22c.
Fairbanks Gold Dust Washing Powder, 4lb pkg 22c
Jumbo California evaporated peaches lb. 16c.
Uncolored Japan or Gunpowder Tea, 50c quality a lb 40c.
Domestic Sardines in oil ¼ tins 4c.

House Furnishing Hardware China, Crockery, Glassware

Prompt free delivery to all parts of the Borough.

J. H. DAY,

Phone 6. Emporium, Pa.

OUR NEW LINE OF

Wall Paper for 1907.

Consists of the best things from three factories. Also the Robert Graves Co.'s line of Decoration Paper of all kinds.

The Graves line took first prize in competition at St. Louis against the world.

New Spring Line of Window Shades from 10c to 75c per Shade.

The best PAINT, Longman & Martinez. All Colors.

Rodger's Stainfloor, the best made for Floors.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

OUR SERIAL.

A FOOL FOR LOVE

By FRANCIS LYNDE

Author of "The Grafters," Etc.

(Copyright, 1905, by J. P. Lippincott Co.)

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

But another member of the Rosemary group had more courage—or fewer scruples. When Miss Carteret let herself out of the rear door, Jastrow disappeared in the opposite direction, passing through the forward vestibule and dropping catlike from the step to inch his way silently over the treacherous snow-crust to a convenient spying place at the other end of the car.

Unfortunately for the spying purpose, the shades were drawn behind the two great windows and the glass door, but the starlight sufficed to show the watcher a shadowy Miss Virginia standing motionless on the side which gave her an outlook down the canyon, leaning out, it might be, to anticipate the upcoming of some one from the construction camp below.

The secretary, shivering in the knifelike wind slipping down from the bald peaks, had not long to wait. By the time his eyes were fitted to the darkness he heard a man coming up the track, the snow crunching frostily under his steady stride. Jastrow ducked under the platform and gained a view point on the other side of the car. The crunching footfalls had ceased, and a man was swinging himself up to the forward step of the Rosemary. At the instant a voice just above the spy's head called softly: "Mr. Winton!" and the newcomer dropped back into the snow and came tramping to the rear.

The secretary saw him take her hand and heard her exclamation, half indignant, wholly reproachful:

"You had my note. I told you not to come!"

"So you did, and yet you were expecting me," he asserted. He was still holding her hand, and she could not—or did not—withdraw it.

"Was I, indeed!" There was a touch of the old-time raillery in the words, but it was gone when she added: "Oh, why will you keep on coming and coming when you know so well what it means to you and your work?"

"I think you know the answer to that better than anyone," he refoined, his voice matching hers for earnestness. "It is because I love you; because I could not stay away if I should try. Forgive me, dear; I did not mean to speak so soon. But you said in your note that you would be leaving Argentine immediately—that I should not see you again; so I had to come. Won't you give me a word, Virginia?—a waiting word, if it must be that?"

Jastrow held his breath, hope dying within him and sullen ferocity crouching for the spring if her answer should sic it on. But when she spoke the secretary's anger cooled and he breathed again.

"No; a thousand times, No," she burst out passionately; and Winton staggered as if the suddenly freed hand had dealt him a blow.

CHAPTER X.

For a little time after Virginia's passionate rejection of him Winton stood abashed and confounded. Weighed in the balances of the afterthought, his sudden and unpremeditated declaration could plead little excuse in encouragement. And yet she had been exceedingly kind to him.

"I have no right to expect a better answer," he said, finally, when he could trust himself to speak. "But I am like other men; I should like to know why."

"You can ask that?" she retorted. "You say you have no right. What have you done to expect a better answer?"

He shrugged. "Nothing, I suppose. But you knew that before."

"I only know what you have shown me during the past three weeks, and it has proved that you are what Mr. Adams said you were—though he was only jesting."

"And that is?"

"A faineant, a dilettante; a man with all the God-given ability to do as he will and to succeed, and yet who will not take the trouble to persevere."

Winton smiled, a grim little smile.

"You are not quite like any other woman I have ever known—not like any other in the world, I believe. Your sisters, most of them, would take it as the sincerest homage that a man should neglect his work for his love. Do you care so much for success, then?"

"For the thing itself—nothing, less than nothing. But—but one may care a little for the man who wins or loses."

He tried to take her hand again, tried and failed.

"Virginia!—is that my word of hope?"

"No. Will you never see the commonplace effrontery of it, Mr. Winton? Day after day you have come here, idling away the precious hours that meant everything to you, and now you come once again to offer me a share in what you have lost. Is that your idea of chivalry, of true manhood?"

Again the grim smile came and went.

"An unprejudiced onlooker might say that you have made me very welcome."

"Mr. Winton! Is that generous?"

"No; perhaps it is hardly just. Because I counted the cost and have paid the price open-eyed. You may remember that I told you that first evening I should come as often as I dared. I knew then, what I have known all along; that it was a part of your uncle's plan to delay my work."

"His and mine, you mean; only you are too kind—or not quite brave enough—to say so."

"Yours?—never! If I could believe you capable of such a thing—"

"You may believe it," she broke in. "It was I who suggested it."

He drew a deep breath, and she heard his teeth come together with a click. It was enough to try the faith of the loyalest lover. It tried his sorely. Yet he scarcely needed her low-voiced: "Don't you despise me as I deserve, now?" to make him love her the more.

"Indeed, I don't. Resentment and love can hardly find room in the same heart at the same time, and I have said that I love you," he rejoined quickly.

She went silent at that, and when she spoke again the listening Jastrow tuned his ear afresh to lose no word.

"As I have confessed, I suggested it. It was just after I had seen your men and the sheriff's ready to fly at each other's throats. I was miserably afraid, and I asked Uncle Somerville if he could not make terms with you in some other way. I didn't mean—"

He made haste to help her.

"Please don't try to defend your motive to me; it is wholly unnecessary. It is more than enough for me to know that you were anxious about my safety."

But she would not let him have the crumb of comfort undisputed.

"There were other lives involved besides yours. I didn't say I was specially afraid for you, did I?"

"No, but you meant it. And I thought afterwards that I should have given you a hint in some way, though the way didn't offer at the time. There was no danger of bloodshed. I knew—we all knew—that Deckert wouldn't go to extremities with the small force he had."

"Ah, Well, It's Only One More Fool for Love."

"Then it was only a—a—"

"A bluff," he said, supplying the word. "If I had believed there was the slightest possibility of a fight, I should have made my men take to the woods rather than let you witness it."

"You shouldn't have let me waste my sympathy," she protested, reproachfully.

"I'm sorry; truly, I am. And you have been wasting it in another direction as well. To-night will see the shale-slide conquered definitely, I hope, and three other days of good weather will send us into Carbonate yards."

She broke in upon him with a little cry of impatient despair.

"That shows how unwary you have been! Tell me: Is there not a little valley just above here—an open place where your railroad and Uncle Somerville's run side by side?"

"Yes, it is a mile this side of the canyon head. What about it?"

"How long is it since you have been up there?" she queried.

Winton stopped to think. "I don't know—a week, possibly."

"Yet if you had not been coming here every evening, you or Mr. Adams would have found time to go—to watch every possible chance of interference, wouldn't you?"

"Perhaps. That was one of the risks I took, a part of the price-paying I spoke of. If anything had happened, I should still be unrepentant."

"Something has happened. While you have been taking things for granted, Uncle Somerville has been at work day and night. He has built a track right across yours in that little valley, and there is a train of cars or something, filled with armed men, kept standing there all the time!"

Winton gave a low whistle. Then he laughed mirthlessly.

"You are quite sure of this? There is no possibility of your being mistaken?"

"None at all. And I can only defend myself by saying that I didn't know about it until a few minutes ago. needn't tell me. I am not worthy of your confidence."

"You are; you have just proved it. But there isn't anything to be done. The next thing in order is the exit of one John Winton in disgrace. That spur track and engine means a crossing fight which can be prolonged indefinitely with due vigilance on the part of Mr. Darrah's mercenaries. I'm smashed, Miss Carteret, carefully and permanently. Ah, well, it's only one more fool for love. Hadn't we better go in? You'll take cold standing out here."

She drew herself up and put her hands behind her.

"Is that the way you take it, Mr. Winton?"

The acid laugh came again.

"Would you have me tear a passion to tatters? My ancestors were not French."

Trying as the moment was, she could not miss her opportunity.

"How can you tell when you don't know your grandfather's middle name?" she said, half crying.

His laugh at this was less acrid. "Adams again? My grandfather had no middle name. But I mustn't keep you out here in the cold talking genealogies."

His hand was on the door to open it for her. Like a flash she came between, and her fingers closed over his on the doorknob.

"Wait," she said. "Have I done all this—humbled myself into the very dust—to no purpose?"

"Not if you will give me the one priceless word I am thirsting for."

"Oh, how shameless you are!" she cried. "Will nothing serve to arouse the better part of you?"

"There is no better part of any man than his love for a woman. You have aroused that."

"Then prove it by going and building your railroad, Mr. Winton. When you have done that—"

He caught at the word as a drowning man catches at a straw.

"When I have won the fight—Virginia, let me see your eyes—when I have won, I may come back to you?"

"I like men who do things. Good night." And before he could reply she had made him open the door for her, and he was left alone on the square railed platform.

In the gathering-room of the private car Virginia found an atmosphere surcharged with electrical possibilities, felt it and inhaled it, though there was nothing visible to indicate it. The Rajah was buried in the depths of his particular easy-chair, puffing his cigar; Bessie had the Reverend Billy in the tete-a-tete contrivance; and Mrs. Carteret was reading under the Pintsch drop-light at the table.

It was the chaperon who applied the firing spark to the electrical possibilities.

"Didn't I hear you talking to some one out on the platform, Virginia?" she asked.

"Yes, it was Mr. Winton. He came to make his excuses."

Mr. Somerville Darrah awoke out of his tobacco reverie with a start.

"Hah!" he said, fiercely. Then, in his most courteous phrase: "Did I undehstand you to say that Misteh Winton would not faveh us to-night, my deah Virginia?"

"He could not. He has come upon—upon some other difficulty, I believe," she stammered, steering a perilous course among the rocks of equivocation.

"Mmph!" said the Rajah, rising "Ah—where is Jastrow?"

The obsequious one appeared, imp-like, at the mention of his name, and received a curt order.

"Go and find Engineer McGrath and his fireman. Tell him I want the engine instantly. Move, seh!"

Virginia retreated to her stateroom. In a few minutes she heard her uncle go out; and shortly afterwards the Rosemary's engine shook itself free of the car and rumbled away westward. At that, Virginia went back to the others and found a book. But if waiting inactive were difficult, reading was blankly impossible.

"Goodness!" she exclaimed. "How hot you people keep it in here! Cousin Billy, won't you take a turn with me on the station platform? I can't breathe!"

What is to be done?—but stop; you

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

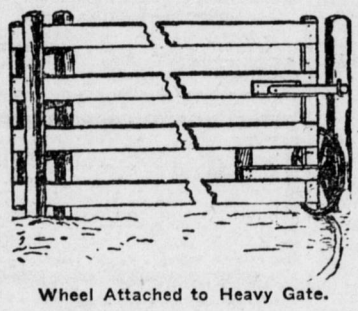
FARM AND GARDEN

GATE WITH A WHEEL ON IT.

The Swinging of a Heavy Gate May Be Made Easy.

Many times for various reasons it is necessary to have an extra long gate on the farm. Generally a wide gate is heavy and hard to handle in opening and shutting. The sketch which I am sending you illustrates an easy way of overcoming the difficulty of handling a heavy gate, writes a correspondent of Prairie Farmer.

In attaching the wheel to the gate I first take a piece of 2x4 about three feet long and size one end down until it will enter the hub of an old cultivator wheel. After the wheel is fastened to the end of the 2x4 I fasten the latter to the gate by two or three strong bolts. Place the 2x4 and wheel just high enough so the gate will clear the ground when swung to one side. When the gate is shut the wheel stands between the end of the gate and the post, as shown in the cut. When a gate of this kind is arranged properly a child can open and shut it without difficulty.



Wheel Attached to Heavy Gate.

GOOD SOIL FOR CROPS.

Some Comments By J. F. Wojta, of Gustavus Adolphus College.

An ideal soil for the growth of crops should be one containing the property of being friable, loose and porous; one that retains a reasonable amount of moisture and heat; one that will allow itself to be worked over easily and of which drainage is good; one whose aeration or ventilation is good. To get such a soil we would recommend the following composition:

1. A certain amount of clay, enough to regulate the capacity of the soil for water and heat as well as mineral matter.

2. A certain amount of humus to supply nutrition and regulate capacity for moisture, heat and chemical action.

3. A certain amount of sand to increase capacity for drainage and tillage.

This would, in brief, furnish a good mixture of the various soils for such climate as is found in this middle northwest.

TIMELY HINTS.

Coach horses are rapidly increasing in prices notwithstanding manufacturers of automobiles are full of business also.

The Kaffir corn introduced for trial in the arid region in the southwest, where it has succeeded remarkably well, makes very excellent meal.

It is a splendid time, these cold days, to sharpen up the saws, grind the axes and fill the box with kindling. While you are at it, don't forget the butcher knife, the shears your wife uses and the chopping knife.

A correspondent of the Rural New-Yorker tells that paper that a flock of seven sheep brought him in $100 in a year. If a large flock can be made profitable in that proportion, there should be no question about the advisability of keeping sheep.

A common wire brush can be used to remove the rust from farm tools. If a finer finish is desired a bit of sand paper will answer the purpose. After this treatment apply some good metal paint. This will prolong the life of any iron or steel tool.

There is a demand both for little pigs and for hogs. Therefore pork is not likely to decline in price in the near future. The conversion of a large part of the enormous corn crop into pork is sure to be profitable to all who engage in it.—Farm Journal.

Fall Seeding of Alfalfa.

The Pennsylvania experiment station has gained much experience in fall and spring seeding of alfalfa, and says that the principal objection to spring sowing is that weeds come up and choke out the young plants before they can get a good start. The fall seeded alfalfa on dry land was able to withstand the severe winter climate perfectly—in fact, better than the common red clover. Under average good conditions from 20 to 30 pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. Manure gave better results on Pennsylvania soil than did commercial fertilizer. Lime did not give satisfactory results. In some instances it gave no appreciable results, and in others it was decidedly harmful, but in no case was it applied to advantage. Deep, well-drained soils are the best for growing alfalfa.

Husk in the Barn.

When corn is to be husked from the shock in cold weather, time may be saved and comfort added by hauling part of it to the barn. Cold and stormy days may then be used to advantage in husking corn in the barn

THE SIZE OF FARMS.

They Should Be Smaller Rather Than Larger For Best Results.

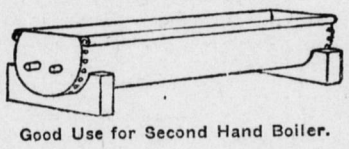
The American farmer has always had before him the temptation to grasp a large amount of land. This is not surprising when we consider what his education has been. It has been seven or more generations since our ancestors settled in this country and during all of that time the descendants of the old settlers have had the thirst for land bred into them. This was because in the beginning of the development of this country land was very easily obtained, and the most common way for men to enrich themselves was to get possession of large tracts of land.

But to-day the new conditions are in conflict with the tendency to own land for the mere sense of owning it. Before a man buys more land he should first sit down and consider whether he can use that land, says Farmers' Review. He should also consider more carefully the question of whether he can not more fully use the land he has. To-day there are multitudes of families that are made miserable by the possession of too much land. A man known to the writer had 80 acres of land located within a few miles of a thriving town. He had only himself and wife to provide for, and he found it hard to get help even to take care of the 80 acres. But he had always owned a farm of from half to a square mile in area, and he was miserable on his little piece of 80 acres. His wife wanted to stay there, for she had been overworked on the big farm. But he insisted on selling the nice little farm, and then moved to the city while waiting to get hold of a big farm. What the country needs is a large number of well-tilled small farms. That means more independent farmers and fewer hired men. It means a solution of the hird help problem. It means more families in a township, and that too of families that own the land on which they are located. Such make the best citizens in the world. Such people thrill with the delights of ownership. They are a help to the communities. Their children do not have to rush to the cities to make a living. More farms means better schools. It means more electric lines running here and there over the country; for the electric lines go where populations are sufficiently dense to insure them patronage. If the American farmer does not get down to this idea the foreigner will take his land. The foreigner comes in from his little piece of land in Europe. He has been accustomed there to farm intensively a little piece of territory. He takes a small piece here and is contented with it. He works, and his family work. They have no hired help problem. They soon own the land on which the American farmer was lord, but on which he had a mortgage. The thirst for mere ownership of land is a thirst that can no longer be gratified without the danger of losing even the land necessary for the support of the farmer's family.

DURABLE WATER TROUGH.

How an Old Boiler May Be Given a New Lease of Life.

A useful and durable watering trough can be made of a 30-gallon galvanized boiler such as used for holding hot water and connecting with ranges. The openings in each end are closed with plugs. The boiler is laid on its side on a suitable foundation, as shown in cut, says the Farm and Home, and an opening cut lengthwise about 8 to 10 inches wide. The edges are turned smooth. Water can be let into the trough at either end or wherever desired and a shut off can be screwed into the bottom for a clean cut.



Good Use for Second Hand Boiler.

Manure and Corn.

Experiments continuing for three years at the Indiana experiment station with barnyard manure as a fertilizer for corn, showed that while three tons to the acre increased the yield 14.9 bushels per acre, six tons made an increase of but 16.2 per acre. Thus the addition of the second three tons of barnyard manure estimated as having a value of two dollars per ton as a fertilizer, or six dollars for the three tons, increased the yield only 1.3 bushels or about 65 cents in value.

Tree Growth.

Trees naturally grow where there is moisture. In the fall leaves fall from the branches because they are not needed there any longer but are needed to protect the roots and retain the moisture in the soil you always find a little rise around the base of trees. The raise around the trees keeps the water away from the stem and also keeps the ground frozen and mice or worms are not attracted to winter there.

Take Care of Plow.

When through with the plow, whether for the season or for a few days, always cover the share and moldboard thoroughly with linseed oil. An old brush or cloth, a very little oil, and a minute's time, are all that you need to keep the plow free from rust. To remove when ready for work, use kerosene and rub vigorously.

TORTURED WITH GRAVEL.

Since Using Doan's Kidney Pills Not a Single Stone Has Formed.

Capt. S. L. Crute, Adjt. Wm. Watts Camp, U. C. V., Roanoke, Va., says:

"I suffered a long, long time with my back, and felt draggy and listless and tired all the time. I lost from my usual weight, 225, to 170. Urinary passages were too frequent and I have had to get up often at night. I had headaches and dizzy spells also, but my worst suffering was from renal colic. After I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I passed a gravel stone as big as a bean. Since then I have never had an attack of gravel, and have picked up to my former health and weight. I am a well man, and give Doan's Kidney Pills credit for it."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country youths sow wheat and raise corn, but some of their city cousins sow wild oats and raise Cain.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Insist on Insularity.

The people of Cornwall's coast object to the Great Western Railway company applying foreign names to their climate and scenery. One advertisement called a certain locality the "English Riviera," and a Cornishman at a meeting of protest the other night said Cornwall had "nothing to gain by being called after something in the south of France or a dirty little Italian town."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Peru Claims Kuroki.

Gen. Kuroki, the famous Japanese soldier, has been variously described as of Polish, Russian and German extraction. Another intteresting chapter has been added to this genealogical symposium by an official publication in the Official Gazette, of Lima, Peru, which makes the claim, and submits a plausible statement of facts to prove it, that Kuroki's father was a Peruvian patriot whose name was Transito Charroqui. It is also declared that the general's father was a descendant of the Incas, who themselves are believed to have been descendants of an Asiatic race, so Kuroki is an atavism and has come into his own in the land of his fathers.

ODELL OBEYED HIS FATHER.

Emphatic Message That Broke Up Conference of Politicians.

Four years ago, when ex-Gov. Odell, of New York, was coming up for a renomination at the convention in Saratoga, there was a plan to put a man on the ticket with him for lieutenant governor to whom Odell objected strongly.

The governor's father, 88 years old, a deacon in the church and very strict in religious matters, was in Saratoga.

There was a conference at one of the hotel cottages that lasted until late in the morning. The other leaders were trying to force Odell to take the obnoxious man.

About two o'clock Odell's father, who had heard what was going on, stalked angrily over to the cottage and rapped on the door. Frank Platt, son of Senator Platt, came to the door.

"Well?" said Platt sharply.

"I want to see my son," demanded Odell.

The governor came to the door.

"What is it, father?" he asked.

"Ben," said the old deacon, "tell them to go to ——!"

"Yes, father," replied the governor obediently, and he went back and did just that.—Saturday Evening Post.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

Guarantee On Their Products.

We warrant and guarantee that all packages of Postum Cereal, Grape-Nuts and Elijah's Manna hereafter sold by any jobber or retailer, comply with the provisions of the National Pure Food Law, and are not and shall not be adulterated or mis-branded within the meaning of said Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, and entitled, "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or mis-branded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, liquors, and for regulating traffic therein for other purposes."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.
C. W. POST, Chairman,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dec. 12, 1906.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1906.

BENJAMIN F. REID,
Notary Public.

My commission expires July 1, 1907.

Our goods are pure, they always have been and always will be, they are not mis-branded. We have always since the beginning of our business, printed a truthful statement on the packages of the ingredients contained therein and we stand back of every package.

HE CELEBRATES CHRISTMAS.

"Oho!" Exclaimed Policeman Flynn, "I See Ye're Not a Woman iv Ye-er Wor-rd."

As Policeman Barney Flynn differs little—at least, in one respect—from the average man of limited means, the approach of Christmas found him troubled, not to say pessimistic. He heard the customary talk about Christmas; he saw the Christmas advertisements in the papers and the Christmas goods in the shop windows; he read the accounts of Christmas plans for feeding or otherwise remembering the poor; and the only effect it had on him was to make him jingle the "lucky half dollar he carried in his pocket, and shake his head dolefully.

"'Tis th' da-ay iv th' rich," he said to himself. "'Tis th' time whin ye wa-ant twinty thousand dollars f'r to do th' r-right thing be all th' good people ye know. 'Tis th' da-ay iv give an' ta-ake, an' if ye can't give ye're ashamed f'r to ta-ake, an' there ye are. 'T was diff'rint in th' ol' days whin I was a la-ad, but now ivery wan who ha-ands ye out a two-bit sca-arf ixpects f'r to ha-ave as good or bether ba-ack from ye, an' th' ray-sult is we all go br-roke givin' things that's iv no gr-reat use to anny wan, but th' shtorekeepers that sells thim. 'Tis f'r me to shtall th' good woman be a little ta-alk iv har-rd times befoor she spinds th' rint money buyin' r-red ties an' six-f'r-a-nickel see-gars be th' box."

With this object in view Policeman Flynn entered upon a systematic campaign to discourage Christmas shopping, and he did it with his usual diplomatic ability.

"Ye can't impriss a thing on th' mind iv a woman be sayin' it wanst an lettin' it go at that," he told himself. "Ye must ding-dang it into her head without lettin' her know what ye're doin'."

So he began to drop incidental remarks about poverty and hard times, with a casual suggestion from time to time to the effect that there would be no Christmas in that house. Later, whenever the moment seemed propitious, he aired his Christmas views more at length, and even illustrated them with occasional stories. All in all, he congratulated himself that he was accomplishing his purpose with exceptional cleverness and strategy.

"Think iv th' bargain days that follies Chris-mus!" he remarked one day at breakfast. "'Tis th' wa-ay iv th' wor-rld. Whin ye ha-ave no money th' lads in th' shtores is thryin' f'r to ha-and things out to ye at liss than ha-alf th' cost to ma-ake thim. Oho! they're sma-art min, those fellies. All th' year ye're sayin' to thim that they niver thruly sell annythin' at liss than cost, an' th' day afther Chris-mus they come back at ye an' say: 'We'll prove to ye now that we can do that very thing be offerin' th' goods at liss than cost whin ye're not in sha-ape f'r to buy thim.' I tell ye, Mary, th' wise wan is th' felly that plans f'r to ta-ake thim up whin they ma-ake th' bluff."

The logic of this seemed unanswerable to Policeman Flynn, and a few days later he supplemented it by reminding her that the year before she was "near dead f' thinkin' iv th' things ye c'u'd ha-ave an' comparin' thim with th' things ye did ha-ave, all because iv th' ba-ad habit iv goin' br-roke wanst a year." Next, after a reasonable interval, he told her about Cullen, one of the men at the station.

"Th' only throuble with Cullen," he said, "was that his hea-art was so big an' ray-sponsive that he c'u'dn't button his vist over it whiniver anny wan or annythin' appealed to it. He had a good head, too, but 't was nawthin' beside iv his hear-rt. His head was always givin' him th' r-right tip, but his hear-rt w'u'dn't l'ave him listen to it. That's why th' byes at th' station has f'r to dodge him reg'lar afther Chris'mus. He come to me on th' twinty-sivinth da-ay iv last Day-cimber—I ducked him on th' twinty-sixth, knowin' th' kind iv a la-ad he was, but he cornered me on th' twinty-sivinth—an' he says to me, he says, 'Barney,' he says, 'I ha-ave up to th' house,' he says, 'a br-right green nick-tie, an' a red nicktie, an' a polky dot nicktie, an' two pipes, an' a box iv see-gars, an' ol'-gold pair iv suspinders, an' some shlippers, an' a fut-rist,' he says; 'an' the good woman do be havin' a sort iv a doily thing, an' a silk pitticoat, an' some shtockins with pale-blue clocks on thim, an' a pink shir-rt-waist, an' a little statoo iv Vanus f'r to put on th' kitchen shelf, an' a' wather-caraffy, an' a new taypot,' he says, 'an' th' childher has a r-red sca-arf, an' a shled, an' a pair iv ska-ates, an' a toy gun, an' a little pathrol wagon, an' some blocks, an' a shteam injine.' Thin he sighs an' says: 'Barney, I niver intinded f'r to do it, but ye know how it is ye-er-silf. Will ye lind me th' loan iv a two-dollar bill so's we can ate till th' nixt pay-day?' That's th' wa-ay iv th' ma-an with th' big hear-rt, Mary, an' so I've had me hear-rt ossified."

This naturally had its effect on Mrs. Flynn. "Th' poor ma-an," she said to herself; "he do be ha-avin' a ha-ard time iv it over th' money, an' 'tis f'r me to help him out." So she gladdened his heart by proposing that they ignore Christmas entirely. As that was the very idea that he had in mind all along, he readily acquiesced. And yet, even in the hour of victory, he began to modify the compact, thus deliberately disproving his previous pessimistic assertions about the expected return favors.

"A bit iv something f'r Maggie an' Terry," he said, "but nawthin' ilse."

Here, however, Maggie objected. If there was to be any such arrangement she wished to be included in it. There was no reason why she should receive any presents if she was expected to give none; indeed, as she was receiving an independent salary for her work as a teacher, she told herself that there was all the less reason why her parents should incur any Christmas expenses on her account. As for her own money, she could do with that as she saw fit. It was right that they should be relieved of a burden that was rather hard to bear in the existing circumstances, but that was no reason why she should be deprived of the pleasure of giving. Here, it will be noticed, was another blow to Policeman Flynn's views of the selfishness that marks the modern Christmas, but of course he didn't know it. Maggie kept her opinions to herself, and merely insisted that she should be included in the compact.

Now this is an agreement that many people of limited means have entered into at various times, and they will appreciate the difficulties that confronted the parties to it. The Christmas spirit is contagious, and more than once Policeman Flynn regretted that he had been so far-sighted. When he saw anything that he wanted to buy for Mrs. Flynn or Maggie, he tried to console himself with the reflection: "Niver mind! 'T will be ma-arked down afther Chris-mus." But with this came the haunting fear that the stock might be exhausted before the day of bargain sales arrived. The occasional queries at the station: "What are ye goin' to buy th' good woman?" also worried him, for he feared a truthful answer would be misconstrued, and he would be put down as a miserly wretch with little affection for his family. He had one consolation, however. By tacit agreement Terry had been left out of the arrangement, as being too young rightfully to appreciate it, and so there was an opportunity to make some family purchases. Thus it happened that Christmas eve Policeman Flynn told his wife that he must get something more for Terry.

"But ye ha-ave a plinty f'r him," argued Mrs. Flynn.

"Are you th' wan that's doin' this, or am I?" he demanded, with some asperity.

"Oh, g'wan, if ye wa-ant to," she returned, "but ray-mimber wan thing."

"What's that?"

"Ray-mimber Cullen, th' la-ad iv th' big hear-rt that niver meant f'r to do it."

Policeman Flynn departed with the uncomfortable feeling of a criminal who fears he has been found out, and Mrs. Flynn chuckled. Then she retired to her room and made an investigation of one of the bureau drawers.

"'Twill niver do," she commented, as she held up one of Policeman Flynn's socks and regarded it critically. "'Tis a sha-ame th' min don't wear shtockin's. Now what'll I ta-ake f'r to ma-ake it seem r-right an' proper?"

Terry noted his mother's mysterious movements that night, but he was absolutely barred from the kitchen until morning, and Mrs. Flynn kept a close watch of him. Maggie was superintending or assisting to superintend a waifs' Christmas celebration, and did not get home until late. When she did come she made a mysterious trip to the kitchen in the dark and deposited some packages on the table. With the stealthiness of a thief Policeman Flynn came still later, and his movements were the most extraordinary of all. He removed his boots before going to the room where Mrs. Flynn was peacefully dreaming of the surprise she had in store for him, and after leaving that room he crept into his daughter's. Then he went to the kitchen, and felt along the wall until he found two pan-hooks, to which he carefully fastened certain things that he was carrying.

He was awakened the next morning by an outcry from Mrs. Flynn.

"Barney!" she cried. "Wake up! They's been a burglar here."

Policeman Flynn rolled out of bed and hastily reached for his Sunday boots, his only other pair having been left near the outer door when he took them off the night before. This feeling that he had only to put on his boots to be fully dressed was the result of sleeping at the station on reserve duty in times of great public excitement. But now he received a shock.

"Oh, th' murtherin' divil!" he cried. "He's shtole wan iv me boots!"

"Niver mind th' boot," retorted Mrs. Flynn. "He's shtole me only pair iv silk shtockin's that I had last Chris'mus! An' I hear him now," she added excitedly. "He's in the kitchen, th' thief! Hear him laughin' at what he's done. F'r th' love iv Hiven, Barney, go down an' gra-ab him quick, an' I'll folly ye with a broom. Bad luck to him! He's afther r-robbin' Santy Claus!"

By this time Policeman Flynn had got part of his uniform on over his usual night attire, and was half-way down the stairs with his revolver in his hand. Mrs. Flynn, somewhat more nearly dressed than he, followed, and Maggie, who boasted of a really pretty house robe, joined them.

"Did he get anything from you?" Mrs. Flynn found time to ask.

"I don't know," answered Maggie. "He mussed up everything in one of my bureau drawers, anyway.

"'Tis Terry!" broke in Policeman Flynn, from the foot of the stairs.

The next moment he pushed open the door of the kitchen, and the three entered. Terry was actually rolling on the floor in a paroxysm of laughter.

"What's th' matther with ye?" roared Policeman Flynn.

For answer Terry simply pointed to a row of pan hooks on the wall, and laughed some more. From the first hung the silk stockings that Mrs. Flynn had missed, stretched all out of shape by the statuette that protruded from one and the patent egg-beater that looked over the top of the other, with incidental lumps of large size to indicate where a little china clock, some candy, and various other things had been crowded in. Next to this was a stocking that Maggie promptly recognized, although she blushed to note the knobby shape it had assumed in its efforts to provide room for the regulation box of candy, a bottle of perfume, a glove box, a fantastic little pincushion and a ready-made light-blue shirt waist rolled up and simply jammed in. But it was the last thing in the row that tickled Terry the most. This was Policeman Flynn's missing boot, and loose cigars filled to the top, with one pipe and two neckties, held in place by the cigars, nodding over the edge. There were also various packages on the table and on the floor.

"Oho!" exclaimed Policeman Flynn, "I see ye're not a woman iv ye-er wor-rd."

"An' ye f'rgot about Cullen," retorted Mrs. Flynn.

"Niver a bit," answered the policeman, "but wan might as well spind

"He Says to Me, He Says—"

th' money himsilf as lind it to thim that does spind it. An' annyhow, 'tis no use thryin' f'r to f'rget whin 'tis Chris'mus."

"I'm glad," said Mrs. Flynn, "f'r to see ye ha-ave a bit iv sinse in ye-er head now an' thin."

A moment later she and Maggie were hurrying back upstairs, and Policeman Flynn was looking about him in a bewildered sort of way.

"Terry," he remarked, "I ha-ave a sort iv an idee that some wan kissed me. Was it Maggie or ye-er mother?"

"'Twas both," said Terry.

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(Copyright, by the Century Co.)

The Indispensable "Well."

Across the club luncheon table a man looked up from his grilled sole and proclaimed that no man in England can carry on a conversation without saying "well," says the London Chronicle. The usual bet was made. For a week the two friends glared at each other, knowing that "well" is the beginning of most casual sentences. . . . You may not have noticed that! Dumbly they parted day by day, with a handshake, and the word "well ——" frozen on their lips. After a week one of the two had to confess that the language had got the better of him. "Well," he said, "I'd rather drop a sovereign over that dinner than choke that 'well.' I can't talk without it!"

Keep Your Blood Pure.

No one can be happy, light-hearted and healthy with a body full of blood that cannot do its duty to every part because of its impurity; therefore, the first and most important work in hand is to purify the blood so that every organ will get the full benefit of a healthy circulation. There is no remedy so good as that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills. Each pill contains one grain of the solid extract of sarsaparilla blended with two grains of a combination of pure and mild vegetable products, making it a blood purifier unexcelled in character. One or two taken every night for awhile will produce surprising results.

Brandreth's Pills have been in use for over a century, and are for sale everywhere, plain or sugar-coated.

Monarchs as Linguists.

Monarchs must know more than one language. King Edward, who traveled so much, speaks French better than some Frenchmen, and also German. The czar of Russia speaks French as well as his native tongue and knows the numerous dialects. Emperor William of Germany speaks French and English correctly, and is also well versed in Latin. The king of Spain, the youngest of all, speaks German with ease and also French and English. Because of his marriage he now practices the latter. The king of Portugal speaks French, English, German and Spanish. The king of Italy is a master of French and German and is also well versed in the various Italian dialects.

ELEVEN YEARS OF ECZEMA.

Hands Cracked and Bleeding—Nail Came Off of Finger—Cuticura Remedies Brought Prompt Relief.

"I had eczema on my hands for about eleven years. The hands cracked open in many places and bled. One of my fingers was so bad that the nail came off. I had often heard of cures by the Cuticura Remedies, but had no confidence in them as I had tried so many remedies, and they all had failed to cure me. I had seen three doctors, but got no relief. Finally my husband said that we would try the Cuticura Remedies, so we got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Of course I keep Cuticura Soap all the time for my hands, but the one cake of Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment cured them. It is surely a blessing for me to have my hands well, and I am very proud of having tried Cuticura Remedies, and recommend them to all suffering with eczema. Mrs. Eliza A. Wiley, R. F. D. No. 2, Liscomb, Iowa, Oct. 18, 1906."

Chinese Superior to Japs.

Discussing the little rumpus with Japan, Senator William A. Clark expresses the opinion the Chinese in this country are superior to the Japanese. "I have loaned thousands of dollars to Chinamen," said the senator, "and never have I known one to fail to meet his obligations." He emphasized his opinion as to the superiority of the Chinamen by calling attention to the fact that the Japanese in their banking institutions employ Chinamen in positions of trust in preference to their own countrymen.

Prominent on Lecture Platform.

Senator Tillman probably earns more money every year on the lecture platform than any other American who talks to the public for pay. From an authoritative source the statement comes that the South Carolinian's net proceeds thus far this year from his lecture tour are $25,000. Senator Tillman is paid from $250 to $500 a lecture and he is constantly in demand. His season is not confined to the summery Chautauqua course and he fills nearly as many dates in the winter as at any other time of the year. In the last four years it is said that he has laid aside over $60,000 from his lecture receipts. Henry Watterson perhaps comes next in the matter of earnings on the platform. Champ Clark, of Missouri, ranks high as a popular favorite and makes about twice as much as a lecturer as his congressional salary.

CRIED EASILY.

Nervous Woman Stopped Coffee and Quit Other Things.

No better practical proof that coffee is a drug can be required than to note how the nerves become unstrung in women who habitually drink it.

The stomach, too, rebels at being continually drugged with coffee and tea—they both contain the drug—caffeine. Ask your doctor.

An Ia. woman tells the old story thus:

"I had used coffee for six years and was troubled with headaches, nervousness and dizziness. In the morning upon rising I used to belch up a sour fluid regularly.

"Often I got so nervous and miserable I would cry without the least reason, and I noticed my eyesight was getting poor.

"After using Postum a while, I observed the headaches left me and soon the belching of sour fluid stopped (water brash from dyspepsia). I feel decidedly different now, and I am convinced that it is because I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I can see better now, my eyes are stronger.

"A friend of mine did not like Postum but when I told her to make it like it said on the package, she liked it all right." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Always boil Postum well and it will surprise you.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Perfectly simple and simply perfect is dyeing with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. 10c per package.

They are countless roads on all sides to the grave.—Cicero.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Many a widow's heart has been warmed over by an old flame.

Garfield Tea is made of herbs—a great point in its favor! Take it for constipation, indigestion and liver disturbances.

A man isn't necessarily a manufacturer because he is always on the make.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Taking Precautions.

When Speaker Cannon was swearing in some new members Congressman J. Adam Bede remarked: "Uncle Joe makes 'em hold up their right hands when taking the oath to see that they haven't anything but their undershirts up their sleeves."

Water on a Battleship.

As many as 8,000 gallons of fresh water are used in a large battleship daily. About two-thirds of this is taken up by the boilers, and the remainder is used for drinking, washing, cooking, etc. When the store which she has taken out with her from port has been used up, a vessel has to depend upon her condensers for further supplies. Every modern warship is fitted with evaporating machinery to distil the salt sea-water.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CANADIAN WEST.

Nearly 200,000 of an Increase in Canada's Immigration in 1906.

The progress of a new country cannot be better ascertained than by noting the increase of railroad mileage in its transportation system, and, judged by this standard, the Canadian West leads all the countries in the world during the current year. Thirty years ago there was not one hundred miles of railroad west of the Great Lakes, and very little prospect of a transcontinental route for many years to come, but by the end of 1885 the Canadian Pacific Railway was within measurable distance of completion, and last year—twenty years later—over 6,000 miles of railroad traversed the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In the past year the work of railroad construction has been vigorously prosecuted, and by the end of 1906, some 5,000 miles of completed railroad has been added, making a total of fully 11,000 miles in the three great grain producing provinces of Canada. Such an increase in the transportation facilities of the country is bound to make good times not only in the districts where the railroads are being built, but throughout the entire west. Allowing $20,000 a mile for construction, the sum of $100,000,000 will be put in circulation, and this in itself should cause good times to prevail in a land where work is plentiful, wages are high, and the cost of living is moderate.

But the building of new railroads through Western Canada means a greater benefit to the country than merely the money put in circulation by the cost of construction. Additional railway building means the opening of new agricultural districts and an additional area under crops; a largely increased output of grain to foreign markets with consequent financial returns; the erection of elevators and the growth of villages, towns and cities; and everything else that makes for the progress of national life, and the opening up of additional thousands of free homesteads, so extensively advertised by the Canadian government agent, whose address appears elsewhere.

It was stated on the floor of the Canadian Parliament recently by a prominent representative that ten years from now would see the bulk of the population of Canada residing west of the Great Lakes, and if the work of railway building during the present year is any criterion, the prophecy made by the Canadian statesman may be easily fulfilled inside of the time stated. During the present year no less than 189,064 persons have found homes in the Canadian west, of whom 57,796 were Americans who have seen the great possibilities of this new West, and have decided to cast in their lot with it. Certainly, our neighbor north of the 49th parallel is making a great record, and deserves the success that appears to be coming its way.

Occasionally a woman is kept so busy watching her neighbors that she lets her husband go by default.

Canadian Government Free Farms

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of wheat from the harvest of 1906 means good money to the farmers of Western Canada when the world has to be fed. Cattle Raising, Dairying and Mixed Farming are also profitable callings. Coal, wood and water in abundance; churches and schools convenient; markets easy of access. Taxes low.

For advice and information address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or any authorized Canadian Government Agent.
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German Output of Chemicals.

Germany leads the world in the production of chemicals. The total output for the year amounts to $357,000,000. This includes a million tons of sulphuric acid and half a million tons of soda.

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Happily the horse has a faculty for upsetting the gloomy predictions that he is fated to be put out of business by the automobile. The horse business has kept right on developing in spite of the fact that the automobile industry has been engaged in similar undertaking. The demand for horses is still great. The supply of some classes of them is inadequate. The prices are high. The automobile may scare the horse into the ditch, but it isn't likely to crowd him to the wall. There will always be a field for the horse, as there will always be a field for the automobile.—Hartford Times.

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REMEMBER this entire stock will be put on sale **THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1907** and will have to be closed out within the next 60 days regardless of cost.

Read Carefully these items and see the wonderful saving in the price of these goods

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Ladies regular $10.00 coat, sale price	$6.49
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Ladies $4.00 fur, now	$1.69
Ladies 7.00 fur, now	3.49
Ladies 10.00 fur, now	5.98
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Waists, open back and front, in fine quality wool batiste, worth $3.50 now	$1.98
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Having gathered together for this sale the most modern styles in Ladies, Misses and Children's Hats, Plumes, Wings, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments and trimmings of all kinds at knife slashing prices.

Ladies regular $2.00 and $3.00 hats, now	.89
Ladies regular 3.50 and 4.00 hats, now	1 39
Ladies regular 4.50 and 5.00 hats, now	2.19
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Misses regular 2.00 and $3.00 hats, now	.98
Misses regular 3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 hats, now	1.89
Children's regular $1.50 and $2.50 hats, now	.79
Children's regular 3.00 and $4.00 hats, now	1.69

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Dress goods worth 50c, now	40c
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Ladies all wool skirts, the most modern up-to date styles in Broadcloth, Panamas and Plaid suitings.

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Petticoats

Ladies regular $6.00 silk petticoat, sale price	$3.89
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Ladies regular $10.00 silk petticoats, sale price	7.49
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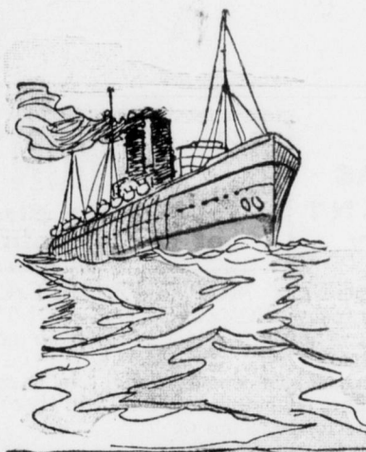

Getting Into America

"Men are there with Grey beards"

Future Citizens

Absorbed as the average foreigner in America is in hustling around for a living and catching on to the ways of the new land simultaneously, he yet finds time to care for the newly landed immigrant from his native country. And more, he generally manages to find some spare money for the same object.

From the moment an immigrant sets foot on Ellis Island until he is well placed in the new world, he may be guided and protected—as a general rule, free of cost—by a society of his own countrymen, if he so elects.

Thousands of new arrivals unhesitatingly place themselves in the care of the various immigrant societies in the course of a twelve-month; last year one of the one hundred and fifty Italian immigrant organizations in Greater New York looked after about fifty thousand immigrants. The Italian societies are numerous because of the fact that the Italian is a very provincial human being. The men from Naples like to care for arrivals from Naples only. So it is with the men from Venice, and Rome, and Sicily; hence, the large number of Italian societies.

These are the only immigrants among the million odd arriving at the port of New York in a year of whom it may be said that they are not repeatedly victimized before they have cut their eye teeth, before they have learned to their sorrow that, though every man in America is free, it is not logical to conclude, therefore, that every man is honest.

One of the chief objects of all the societies looking after the green immigrant is to protect him from the shysters, swindlers, dishonest hotel and boarding-house runners, and employment agents and other crooks who flock wherever immigrants land, in the hope of securing victims galore for the fattening of their pocketbooks. Far too often they are successful, and so greedy are they that they have frequently set upon and attacked agents of the immigrant societies coming between them and their otherwise easy prey.

In the neighborhood of the Barge Office, New York, where the immigrants passing through Ellis Island land, the harpies are to be found in great numbers. To circumvent them as much as possible the immigrant societies maintain what is known as the escort service.

Most of the immigrant societies keep agents on Ellis Island; only after a society has been rigidly investigated by the government immigration officials is it allowed this concession. Circulating among the immigrants, these agents offer to the newcomers the privilege of being safely escorted to their respective city destinations or seen safely aboard trains or coastwise steamers. As a general rule the service is free; in a few cases the cost is nominal, just sufficient to cover necessary expenses, such as street car fare.

The agents of each society work among he newcomers of its own nationality, of course. So it comes about that Italians, Jews, Swedes, and so on, who accept the proffered services are formed into separate groups, properly labeled, taken aboard the ferryboat plying between the immigration station and the mainland, are kept together thereon, and, once on the mainland, with agents leading, with other agents bringing up the rear, and policemen helping to keep a sharp lookout, the groups are piloted safely past the dangers awaiting their less fortunate shipmates at the very gateway of the new land, and led to the offices of the respective societies, whence they are despatched, under escort still, each man to his own particular destination.

Now, see what this means specifically to the immigrant who places himself in the hands of an immigrant society preparatory to landing in the world of his glowing hopes and radiant dreams.

Bernardo Foiere, coming from Durango, Colorado, and on his way to Italy, alighted from a train in Jersey City and was speedily taken in tow by one of the many hotel runners who infest the railroad stations and steamship landings. As he expressed a desire to come to New York, the hotel runner requested the payment of one dollar for his services, which Foiere paid. The runner's services consisted in taking Foiere on the ferryboat to New York City. Once there his guide turned Foiere over to an expressman, who charged him two dollars and a half to take him to a steamship dock not a dozen blocks away.

Foiere had a trunk which was to arrive on the same train with him. So he left the dock and started back to the ferry station, that he might locate and secure his baggage. On the way thither he was picked up by a second expressman, who kindly offered to find his trunk for him for the sum of two dollars and a half. Again Foiere was "easy money," but the trunk was not found. Then the Italian made it known that he wanted to go to a hotel frequented by his countrymen. It was not a quarter of a mile from the ferry station, yet when the expressman had led the way there he collected three dollars.

All this came to light when Foiere complained to a countryman of the exceeding great cost of going very short distances in the big city. The Society for Italian Immigrants was at once notified, and, while it could get no trace of the others who had victimized Foiere, it succeeded in locating the expressman who had hold of him last, and this sharpster was made to disgorge the three dollars he had collected.

If a foreigner who has been in America for some time, as was Foiere, can be passed from harpy to harpy in this fashion, how easy it must be to prey on a fresh arrival, absolutely as ignorant as a newborn babe of the strange land and its ways!

As may be gathered from the case of Foiere, the Society for Italian Immigrants, the Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance, the Sociedad Espanola de Beneficencia, the Deutsche Frauen Verein, the Magyar Tarsulat (Hungarian Association), and the hundred and one odd similar bodies do not limit themselves to looking after the welfare of the new arrival. A Frenchman who has been here for some months and becomes the victim of a rascal may appeal to his particular society with the certainty that his case will be taken up and righted if possible. So with a fleeced Russian Jew, or a Scandinavian, or a German Catholic, or a German Lutheran, a Syrian, or an Armenian. Some societies maintain legal aid branches of their own, others apply to the Legal Aid Society when necessary.

In this connection the societies are frequently called on to fight shyster lawyers. A man who has been in this country for six months or a year finds that at last he is in a position to have his family join him, and sends them the necessary passage money. On the arrival of the ship he goes to Ellis Island to welcome them, and discovers that the sister who has made her home with him and his family in the old country is likely to be deported because of some disease that is named as sufficient cause for disbarment in the laws governing immigration. A runner for a shyster lawyer, learning of the man's dilemma, tells him that his employer can get his sister off the Island if he will pay over the sum of fifty dollars. The man's one thought is to get his sister into the country. He hurries to the lawyer's office and hands over the hard-earned money. A few days later, when he sorrowfully bids his sister good-by, he is a much wiser man.

The immigration regulations permit a lawyer to charge only ten dollars for services rendered to immigrants, or relatives anxious to get them into the country. One society has had seven lawyers in as many months debarred from practicing at any immigration station because of their habit of overcharging grossly, or for accepting fees to get immigrants landed when it is clear that they cannot be permitted to land under the law. Other lawyers have been debarred because they represented to gullible ones that it was necessary for them to pay certain sums of money before relatives, desirable immigrants in every respect, could be released from the immigration station. This bold game is played with amazing frequency, judging from the cases continually coming to light.

It is a peculiar fact that not a few of the persons who swindle newcomers already landed are foreign born themselves. Italian swindlers prey on Italians, Swedish runners on their kind—each breed of foreign born harpy on his own countrymen.

The Society for Italian Immigrants has recently been instrumental in sending to prison an Italian who for a quarter of a century lived well by swindling resident relatives of immigrants. His game was to represent himself as agent of a steamship company, and on the strength of this misrepresentation induce an ignorant countryman to pay him ten or twenty dollars, supposedly to obtain the release of a relative or friend from Ellis Island. He invariably guaranteed to secure the release of an immigrant already passed for admittance by the officials. In this way he built up quite a reputation among the more ignorant of his countrymen; but at last the Society for Italian Immigrants caught him, and the vicinity of the Barge Office will know him not for a year or two.

While protection from harpies is the first advice rendered immigrants, the societies speedily take up the task of helping them to catch on to the ways of America, and, above all, to become fit citizens of a free country.

The Society for Italian Immigrants—to use it once more for example—has established schools in labor camps where Italians, after working hours, may learn something of the underlying principles of the government, its constitution, its history, its great men, its holidays.

Under the supervision of the Educational Alliance of New York, the Baron de Hirsch Fund, established to care for Jewish immigrants, maintains a school for immigrant children and adults.

The classes for the grown-ups are held in the evenings. From the sweatshops of the East Side the workers, male and female, struggle in from their machines and benches to sit at small desks and thumb beginners' books of English and other simply worded works that will, with patience, give them an insight of the ways of the new home land. Men there are with sweeping gray beards, and with fifty and sixty years in the past; women there are with anti-race suicide families waiting for them in stuffy tenement rooms. Men and women, married and single, there are of all ages, all intent on learning the ways of America as soon as possible for the good of themselves and their own.

You may think it unnecessary for the societies to maintain such schools, since the public school system provides similar, and, perhaps, better instruction. But remember the average immigrant is clannish, and prefers his own, just as you or I undoubtedly would in a strange land. Many a Russian Jew, who would not enter a public night school, has enthusiastically attended the school for adults of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. In like manner, Italians, Bohemians, and who not, prefer to take their first lessons in Americanism from their own countrymen through the societies maintained by them.

Perhaps the greatest care in these schools is given to instilling patriotism in the students, young and old. Once a week the children who attend the Baron de Hirsch classes join in patriotic exercises. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," are wonderfully and fearfully sung. The lives of the republic's heroes are told in simple language by the teachers. Whole hearted devotion to the country is earnestly urged. Most impressive of all is the administering of the oath of allegiance to the flag. Here is the oath, written especially for the exercises:

"Flag of our great republic, inspirer in battle, guardian of our homes, whose Stars and Stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth and union, we salute thee! We, the natives of distant lands, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our hearts, our lives, and our sacred honor to love and protect thee, our country, and the liberty of the American people forever."

Do they understand? you ask. Do they know the meaning of freedom and citizenship, these newly arrived boys and girls and their elders, long ground down by the heels of tyrants? Let a Russian Jew and several Italians give a joint answer:

Isaac Popovitch, three months in America, had been laboriously telling in

Continued on Next Page

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Getting Into America

Continued from First Page

English, with an occasional lapse into his beloved Yiddish, what Congress is and what it does.

"Now, tell me," said the teacher, when Isaac had ended, all breathless, "why we have a Congress and why it can do all these things?"

"Because we are free and have no Czar over us."

"Free? What do you mean by that? You can't do as you please; you have to obey the laws, don't you?"

"Yes; we obey the laws, but we make the laws, and so we are free."

"Is that right?"

"Yes; we do not have to do what a Czar says."

"But, how about the policeman?"

"He is made by the people. The people make the laws. We are the people, and we are free."

At a labor camp school for Italians great interest was recently developed in the discussion of citizenship. Here are some of the written reasons given for desiring citizenship, and conceptions of citizenship:

"Because I mean to live here."

"I want to make friends of good men."

"I want to take part in public affairs."

"I will not live in this country like stranger, but I want stay here just the same of American people."

"I want honor the laws because I love it."

"To love the people like themselves and never oppress them."

Not without fault of grammar in places, but with the true ring, nevertheless.

To protect immigrants newly landed and give them their first lessons in Americanism is big and important work, yet these are only two lines of activity of the immigrant societies. Employment bureaus are maintained by many. The Baron de Hirsch Fund and several other organizations endeavor to induce the immigrants they deal with to settle in the less crowded portions of the country by pointing out to them the special advantages to be enjoyed there. There are lodging houses for men, homes for women and children, hospitals for both sexes, bureaus of information and advice, fatherly, business and legal. Money is sent through the societies to relatives waiting to sail for America. Cases of detained immigrants are investigated, and frequently appeals are taken to Washington that secure the release of the detained.

Orphan children are cared for. The father of two children died in Italy; the mother sailed for America with them; she drowned herself in mid-ocean; the children would have been sent back had not an Italian society found homes for them. Recently the Baron de Hirsch Fund people secured homes for about forty children made orphans by Russian massacres and brought here to escape a fate like that of their parents. The immigration authorities were not going to let the children land. At this juncture the Baron de Hirsch Fund guaranteed that they would not become public charges, and they were admitted.

Uncle Sam has great faith in the immigrant societies. He and they work together right along for the good of the immigrants. And incidentally, because they take such good care of an ever increasing number of new arrivals, Uncle Sam and Father Knickerbocker find thei Sam and Father Knickerbocker find their migration materially lessened from time to time.

FADS AND FANCIES.

It would be difficult to state which little maid will be the happiest on Christmas morning, the one who receives her dolly already dressed, or the one who has the enjoyment of planning and making her dolly's clothes to suit her own ideas and taste.

Both methods have much to commend them. The dressing of the doll is a part of the Christmas pleasure of preparation, and it is a pleasure that may be divided up among any number of relatives and friends, one contributing dolly's frock, another her underwear, another her shoes, another her coat of furs, and so on all through the range of her dainty wardrobe.

On the other hand, the cutting out and making of dolls' clothes often awakens an interest in sewing which proves valuable to a girl in after life. Most little girls take great pride in making pretty clothes for their dolls, and this joy in the neatness of their handiwork, wisely encouraged, lays the foundation for future achievements of value to themselves and others. Paper patterns for doll clothes are of prime importance just now, for the young lady's attire must be smart, or she would feel old-fashioned, and her little mistress made unhappy thereby.

No. 1578. This stunning outfit for a lady doll consists of a shirtwaist with stylish three-quarter sleeves and Peter Pan cuffs and collar, a five-gored ripple skirt, and a three-quarter length coat for outdoor wear. This entire set is included in Pattern No. 1578, and is cut in sizes for dolls from fourteen to twenty-four inches high, measuring from crown to sole. Price 10 cents.

No. 1608. An extremely dressy outfit, consisting of a beautiful little Sunday dress with full gathered skirt, elbow sleeves, and star-pointed bertha collar, and a real Red Riding Hood cloak that will cover and protect all of dolly's finery when she goes out. The hood of the cloak may be worn over the head or falling over the cloak, as preferred. The dress may be made up in organdie, mull, batiste, china silk, or other soft material, and trimmed with lace and insertion as pictured, or with flowered ribbon. The set is cut in sizes for dolls from fourteen to twenty-four inches high, measuring from crown to sole. Price 10 cents.

No. 1715. A dainty set of underwear is here shown, and one that will delight the little doll mother's heart if it be made to button and unbutton, just like her own. It consists of a simple chemise, drawers and a pretty little petticoat gathered to a sleeveless, low-necked underwaist. Sizes are for dolls fourteen to twenty-four inches high. Price 10 cents.

No. 1710. This baby doll's set consists of a pretty little dress, a petticoat with comfortable little underwaist, a long cloak with deep cape, for her dressy outings, and a charming little sack for wear in the house on chilly days. This set is made only in one size for dolls sixteen inches high from crown to sole. Price 10 cents.

To secure these patterns promptly, send correct number and size of pattern wanted, together with ten cents for each pattern desired. Address all communications to FASHION CORRESPONDENT, Room 307, 290 Broadway, New York City.

Heaven and Vesuvius.

Prof. Mattucci, Superintendent of the Vesuvius observatory, was dining with some Americans at the Royal hotel in Naples. The dining-room fronted the sea. The waves crashed against the massive embankment of stone and showers of white spray rose high in the sunlit air.

"This is heavenly. But what is it like in your observatory when Vesuvius is active?" some one asked.

"It is not like heaven," said Prof. Matteucci. "It reminds me of a story about a Neapolitan widow whose husband had been dead some years. One night she was persuaded to go to a spiritualists' seance, and there the spirit of her dead husband appeared and spoke with her.

"'My dear Agostino,' said the widow to the shade, 'are you happy now?'

"'I am very happy,' Agostino answered.

"'Happier than you were on earth with me?' asked the widow.

"'Yes,' replied the shade. 'I am far, far happier now than I was on earth with you.'

The widow was silent a moment; then she said:

"'Tell me, Agostino, what is it like in heaven?'

"'Heaven?' said Agostino. 'I never said that I am in heaven.'"

Sea of Galilee invaded by a Modern Steamer.

The Lake of Gennesaret, in Palestine, called also the Sea of Galilee and the Sea of Tiberias, famed for the miracles Christ performed there, has just been profaned by the appearance of a modern steamer, which will take passengers to the little villages on its shores.

Vast Store of Wealth.

Beit's vast wealth came from mines—diamonds, gold and copper—like the immense fortune of Senator William A. Clark of Montana; like the $25,000,000 or more accumulated by Cecil Rhodes.

The earth was also the source of the wealth of both John D. Rockefeller and his brother William. The same thing is true of Carnegie's great store of wealth. It was really dug from iron mines—iron and coal.

Krupp piled up the largest estate in Germany in like manner. He made his money by manufacturing the product of iron mines.

The earth is a magnificent storehouse of wealth. It has proved more fruitful of immense fortunes than the vast transportation business which made the fortunes of the Vanderbilts and the Goulds, Hill, Harriman and the rest of the railroad kings. It has beaten the mere ownership and use of the surface of the ground, Astor fashion.

And the great center of the earth's storehouse is the South. Think of its coal area, nearly three times as great as the combined coal fields of Great Britain, Germany, and Pennsylvania; of its iron ore, far surpassing in quantity that which made the fortunes of Carnegie and Krupp; of its oil, promising to exceed in yield all that went to make the Rockefeller fortunes; of its sulphur, which dominates the world's sulphur trade; of its phosphate, which holds the same unique position in the world's fertilizer industry; of its vast stores of cement making materials, the industry which promises to rival iron and steel; of its copper and other higher forms of minerals, and then let your imagination attempt to forecast the vastness of the wealth which this mineral storehouse of the world is to turn loose in the South.

A Corner in Cats

By WILL S. GIDLEY.
(Copyrighted.)

The one hundred thousand inhabitants, more or less, of the bustling Western city which we shall immortalize as Boomopolis, woke up one morning to find staring them in the face from every dead wall and billboard within the city limits, and from the want columns of the half dozen local dailies the following cabalistic sentence in the biggest and blackest job type:

CATS!
CATS!
CASH FOR CATS!

No signature, no address, nothing to indicate who wanted the felines nor where they were to be delivered and the cash collected. Simply the tantalizing and indefinite announcement above quoted.

The public curiosity was aroused at once, and for several days thereafter the weather, politics, society gossip, the Schley-Sampson controversy, our duty in the Philippines, the question as to the identity of the party who struck the late William Peterson, all were relegated to the background by something of far more vital and immediate importance—the burning question as to who was responsible for the cat advertisement, and whether it would turn out to be a bona fide business proposition or only the work of some practical and irresponsible joker of the vicinity.

If the advertisement was a joke, it was certainly an expensive one, and the point of the intended witticism was so effectually concealed that no one, except perhaps the joker himself, was able to guess what it was.

But then the question arose, if the advertiser meant business and was really anxious to acquire a stock of cats in exchange for cash, why had he neglected to give his name and the location of his office?

Inquiries made at the offices of the various journals in which the announcement had been printed failed to elicit any information regarding the person or persons who had procured its insertion.

The advertisement in question had been received, paid for and published in the regular order of business, said the newspaper managers curtly, but the name of the advertiser concerned himself chiefly at present. If he wished his name and whereabouts to become public property, he would doubtless use his own methods and choose his own time for making them known.

The parties who had printed and distributed the posters were equally noncommunicative. And so, right on the threshold of the investigation, the curiosity mongers were foiled. For one whole week they fumed and fretted, wearing out their stock of gray matter in vain surmisings regarding the authorship and hidden meaning of the anonymous advertisements. Then, just as the public curiosity began to show signs of flagging, fresh fuel was added to the flames by the following announcement, which appeared just as mysteriously as its predecessor, one morning, in the newspaper advertising columns and scattered far and wide on billboards and blank walls throughout the city and suburbs:

CASH! CASH!!
CASH FOR CATS!!

N. B.—Don't drown your cats or give them away. Wait for the cash!

The puzzle was still as far from a solution as ever. The joke—if joke it was—was evidently a serial, "To be continued in our next."

There are very few people, however, who admire that sort of humor, and the anonymous instigator of the cat "ads" and posters was called some decidedly uncomplimentary names during the next few days after the second series of his aggravating announcements appeared.

Some set him down as a pestiferous crank, others as a harmless idiot with more money than brains, and wondered why his friends didn't have him placed in some reliable asylum, while still others sized him up as a shrewd, wideawake schemer, with some skilfully laid money-making plot under way which would be developed in due time.

Perhaps, some said, his plan was to boom the circulation of the papers in which his peculiar "ads" appeared. Others argued that the advertiser was probably a wealthy victim of insomnia, caused by backyard prowlers, and he was shrewdly endeavoring to spread abroad the idea that cats were valuable, so that people would keep them at home nights and allow him to get some sleep. For two weeks the public was kept guessing, and then the cat was let out of the bag at last! The notices already quoted appeared once more in advertising columns and on trees, fences and buildings—everywhere that the law allowed, and in some places that it didn't—with an important addition.

The "ad" in its completed form read as follows:

CATS! CATS!!
CASH FOR CATS!!!

50 cents each paid for cats delivered to our place of business in the old skating rink building. Main and Franklin streets, Boomopolis. Office hours, 7:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.

Bring on your cats! The more the merrier! "Cash for Cats" is our trade-mark and motto, and we are absolutely the only firm on earth that is doing business on that basis. Don't forget that we pay cash on delivery.

Cats! Cats! Cash for Cats!
ORIENTAL CAT COMPANY
(Limited).
John O. Hubbs, President.
P. Jackson Tubbs, Secretary and Treasurer.

One of the first of the citizens of Boomopolis to call at the old rink building (with a half-starved feline under his arm) to ascertain if the good news could be true that cats and half dollars were interchangeable commodities was Stumpy Jones, and he came flying back almost out of breath and reported to "de gang" as follows:

"Yep! 'Tain't no fairy story, fellers! Dey're buyin' de cats, all right, an' here's de chink to prove it! Dey've got de hull plaguey rink covered with big signs sayin' to bring on yer cats an' git de rocks. Bet yer boots I'll do it, too, fast as I capture one of 'em. Cats at fifty cents apiece beats sellin' papers or blackin' boots all holler."

From that time on Stumpy devoted his waking moments chiefly to the cat industry, deriving quite a revenue therefrom, as did many other future business men and capitalists of Boomopils. In less than a fortnight every vagrant feline within the city limits had been rounded up and turned into cash at the receiving department of the Oriental Cat Company, in the sprawling edifice which formerly did duty as a skating rink.

And the cats that came in were not all vagrants, either. Many a servant girl was not above adding a casual dollar or so to her income by disposing of the family pets, or pests, as she considered them, which were continually snooping into things or lying around under her feet. Householders, too, in many instances brought in their own cats or the neighbor's, just as it chanced to happen, and furtively exchanged them for current coin of the realm. Men drove in from the suburbs and nearby villages with whole wagon loads of cats, crated up and ready for delivery at fifty cents a head.

In fact, for two weeks it simply rained cats around that old-time skating rink, now the headquarters of the Oriental Cat Company (Limited). All they had to do was to hand in their four-legged, fur-clad voucher and the money was promptly forthcoming. And the cashier of the Oriental Cat Company (Limited) was not at all particular, either. Anything in the shape of a cat would do. All he insisted on was that the cat must be alive. He drew the line at dead ones.

When questioned as to what they were going to do with so many cats, the affable president and the equally obliging secretary and treasurer of the company replied that they expected to find a market for them in China, hence the title Oriental Cat Company. In certain sections of the Flowery Kingdom felines were very scarce and would command high prices—especially if they were good mousers and rat catchers. An active, able-bodied cat would almost bring its weight in silver in some parts of China, and as millions of people there required the cats the market was practically unlimited. The Oriental Cat Company (Limited), had organized for the purpose of supplying that market and they proposed doing so.

Three weeks rolled by—three busy, bustling weeks for the Oriental Cat Company and its officers and hired assistants. Boomopolis and the country round about had been pumped dry of cats. You couldn't have found another one of the animals with a fine-toothed comb—not a solitary cat. All had been swept into the remorseless maw of the Oriental Cat Company (Limited).

Some days passed without any move being made on the part of the Cat Company, and then just as they had begun talking of getting the animals ready for shipment a plague of rats suddenly broke out in Boomopolis. Nobody seemed to know where they all came from, but they were there as thick as beaux around a pretty girl, or mosquitoes in a Jersey swamp. And they were about the fiercest and hungriest rodents that ever pestered a community at that.

Nothing, apparently, was safe from their attacks. They invaded cellars, stores, warehouses, public buildings, private buildings, the mansions of the rich and the tenements of the poor; every place, in fact, where they could find anything worth eating or worth destroying.

In the midst of the inundation the people suddenly bethought themselves of cats. Cats were what was needed, and they were needed at once.

But where were they to be had, unless perchance the Oriental Cat Company (Limited) could be induced to sacrifice their stock after taking such trouble to get it together?

It seemed almost providential that the rat epidemic happened to break out while the cats were yet within reach, instead of being en route to China, as they might have been a few days later.

The cats were still in the city, and their assistance was urgently needed in the present crisis.

With one accord the populace began storming the doors of the Oriental Cat Company (Limited), and demanding cats. "Cats! cats! We must have cats!" was the cry, and the public-spirited president of the cat company aforesaid, sitting in his snug office, heard the call and rose to the occasion.

"Cats? Certainly," said Mr. Hobbs, in the blandest of accents. "Sell 'em if anybody wants 'em. Mr. Tubbs, hang out a sign.

"May look a little steep, gentlemen, but that is what they would bring in China. Hate to disappoint our customers there, but have to do it, I suppose, seeing the cats are badly needed here in the present emergency. Got that sign, Mr. Tubbs? All right; hang 'er out."

And the sign in question was promptly swung to the breeze:

FOR SALE.
Choice Cats.....$10
Common Cats..... 5

Precisely one week later Messrs. Hubbs & Tubbs, the obliging officials of the Oriental Cat Company (Limited), closed up their now catless and deserted place of business in the old rink at the corner of Main and Franklin streets, Boomopolis, and bade farewell forever to that growing western city, taking their departure via the night express for the East.

Snugly ensconced in a quiet corner of the smoker, the erstwhile president of the Oriental Cat Company (Limited)—now gone out of business—bit off the end of a fifteen-cent cigar, handed its mate to his companion and, after lighting up, said between puffs:

"Didn't forget (puff) anything in your hurry to-night, did you, Tubbs?"

"Guess not," was the laconic reply.

"Got the satchel with the (puff) collateral in it all right, have you?"

"Betcher life! Shan't lose my grip on that."

"Tear up the freight bill from Chicago for the two cars of (puff) live stock in crates? They may (puff) smell a rat if you didn't."

"Did better than that. Burned it."

"That's good (puff). Er—I (puff)—I've just been thinking that we've made pretty (puff) fair day's wages for the past two months, eh?"

"Well, yes," frankly admitted the worthy Mr. Tubbs, with a knowing wink. "I have seen the time that I've worked for less."

This seems to be the proper place to drop the curtain, but before doing so we cannot refrain from recording the wittily expressed opinion of Michael O'Shaughnessy, ex-employe of the Oriental Cat Company, in regard to its founders.

"Well, byes," he remarked calmly, "Oi don't want to say anythin' against me old employers—they always used me well an' Oi got me pay, all right—but bechune you an' me an' the lamppost thim two lads, Hubbs an' Tubbs, wuz jest about the slickest pair that ever kem down the pike. Mighty lucky thing for Boomopolis 'twasn't beef critters on the hoof or elephants they cornered' stid of cats."

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So long as human nature remains as now, so long as men and women delight in harmonies and admire the beautiful, so long as music continues to have charm, just so long will there be an insistent demand for the exquisite melodies and the masterful measures of

THAT MUSICAL MARVEL **THE MULTIPHONE** THAT MUSICAL MARVEL

and just so long will the steady inflow of profits continue. The success and permanence of this company is based on civilization itself—on the home, on the family, on daintiness, polish and progress, on the inspiration and uplift that MUSIC gives.

MEN WHO KNOW THE BUSINESS ARE THE ONES MOST ANXIOUS TO INVEST.
MEN WHO HAVE BOUGHT STOCK ARE RETURNING AGAIN AND AGAIN FOR MORE.
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If you are a close figurer.—Here is an opportunity to offset our statement.

If you are wise in business ways.—We need you in the company.

If you are quick to nose out a fraud.—Investigate in your own way.

If you dare trust your own eyes.—Send in your subscription right away.

If you have friends you'd rather trust.—Send them to investigate for you.

The Multiphone is to-day the greatest and grandest monument of simplified music producing mechanical contrivances. Nothing ever made can come anywhere near approaching its magnificence, either in simplified mechanical structure, beauty of design or apparent costliness of delineation. It is at once a superb production of the mechanic's skill, the artisan's patience, the sculptor's chisel and the designer's handicraft, reflecting the intention of the makers orders for the best possible without regard to expense. The design is of the harpsichord of the Elizabethian period. Standing over six feet in height, and three feet wide, the front and sides are of French beveled plate glass, exposing the mechanism to full view. A large Magazine wheel carries twenty-four phonographic records, anyone of which may be reproduced at the will of the operator. A nickel starts it. The power is derived from a spring motor. One winding is sufficient to reproduce eighteen records. The public does the winding, so there is no expense for power.

ITS FIELD.

is practically unlimited. Wherever people may gather or pass is the natural location for a *Multiphone*. In railroad stations, in ferry houses, in hotels or restaurants, in theatre lobbies, on steamships, in stores it serves the double purpose of pleasing the eye and delighting the ear.

EARNING CAPACITY.

A little over a year ago, a handful of men, realizing after mathematical research that if such an instrument could be made the returns would be enormous, started out to make it. A very crude model was the result of the first undertaking, which was placed in various sections of Greater New York as a test, the results showed

One Hundred Forty-five per cent. a Year.

These figures tempted the present managers of the company to embark upon the making of numbers of Multiphones to be operated in the same profitable way for its stockholders.

OVER $50,000

has been spent in perpecting the Multiphone that is making it experimenting with parts and simplifying the whole. *Not one dollar of this have they charged to the Company.*

COST OF THE MULTIPHONE

Multiphones cost $250 to $300 each, according to the cabinet desired to meet the requirements of the varied locations, if in mahogany the former price, if in bronze the latter.

IS IT SECURE?

We answer it is, absolutely, positively and certain. You again ask: Won't the novelty wear off? We answer this by stating that music is as old as the universe, and each instrument is supplied with twenty-four new records weekly. Demand for this music may be measured by the fact that a company, only one of many, is 1,100,000 records behind the requirements of the public's orders. Again you may query: Won't the mechanism wear out? To this we say yes, but not soon, probably fifty years or so will see some parts worn, which are easily replaced.

We want all who read to know there are no "if's," no "but's," and there will be none. As emphatic as we are able to state it, we want everyone to believe this investment is thoroughly bona-fide, and up-to-date new fashioned in that it gives each investor his true share of the earnings, old fashioned in all that honor implies.

$100 invested in our stock is equal to $1000 in a savings bank. A man having $1000 worth of our stock in his possession is as well off as a another having $10,000 in a savings bank. He gets as much in dividends from us in one year as the other gets from the savings bank in twelve years. This stock pays as much in one year as a government bond pays in twenty-four years, the remaining portion of the average man's life time.

Here is a corporation composed of business men, men of integrity and financial standing, offering to the public one of life's financial opportunities.

Capitalized at $1,000,000. Par value of each share, $10.00. All stock is full paid and non-assessable. The price of one share to-day is $1.25. Let us figure an example. If you invest say $50 It buys stock to the value of $400. This stock is paying now 6 per cent. a year on its par value, that is to say $6 on every hundred dollars worth of stock yearly. Now as you have $400 worth, your dividends are $24. You invested but $50, hence the rate is 48 per cent. a year or 4 per cent. monthly, which is the way we prefer to pay it. This is our ground floor offer to the public. Within 60 days this same stock will be raised to $1.75 a share, after which a decided jump must take place.

Not less than $20 will be accepted for stock purchases.

No salaries to officers.

Practically every penny earned is available for dividends, there are no salaries, there are no expenses, there are no leaks. The officers and managers get their pay in dividends instead of salaries. They have agreed to take as much stock as is earning dividends for cash investors in full payment for all their services, and all expenses of advertising, office rent, clerk hire and general expenses of the Company.

Practically all the net earnings without any deductions are paid as dividends.

Every dollar received from cash investors goes to make more Multiphones.

The managers are satisfied with what they are getting, and are pleased to pay you your four per cent. a month and pay it monthly—twelve times a year.

Please remember that this offer will not again be made. You must speak quickly or miss this great opportunity.

Only a small block of stock is for sale at the above price. If you care to get in on the ground floor of an unequalled money maker and on an absolutely square deal, this offer is for you.

$25	buys	20	shares,	par value,	$200,	which	will	pay	dividends	of	$1 a month.
$50	"	40	"	" "	$400,	"	"	"	"	"	$2 "
$100	"	80	"	" "	$800,	"	"	"	"	"	$4 "
$200	"	160	"	" "	$1600,	"	"	"	"	"	$8 "
$500	"	400	"	" "	$4000,	"	"	"	"	"	$20 "
$1000	"	800	"	" "	$8000,	"	"	"	"	"	$40 "

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IN THE SHADOW OF SHAME

By Fitzgerald Molloy

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Olive Dumbarton, after the legal separation from her brutal husband, becomes a successful authoress and lives quietly with her daughter, Veronica, in Hexton Road, St. John's Wood, London. Her husband secretly returns to London and by letter makes further demands for money. Her cousin Valerius Galbraith, a man of independent wealth who has been in love with her since early youth, calls to say farewell before starting on a trip to Egypt. A fortnight later Olive Dumbarton is found in her library holding a dagger over the dead body of her husband.

She is arrested and held for trial, and detectives are put on the case. George Bostock, the publisher, and Valerius Galbraith take an active interest in the investigations, and the former is shadowed by Inspector Mackworth. Angela Mezza, an Italian woman, swears to Mrs. Dumbarton and Inspector Mackworth that the murder was committed by her husband. The Inspector discovers Pietro, a model and former companion of Mezza.

Richard Headwick, on leaving Oxford had devoted himself to literature and failing to acquire fame or fortune, had then turned critic and publisher's reader, and finally became manager of Bostock's business.

The publisher's natural gravity, reserve and self-suppression at first unfavorably impressed Headwick; but gradually recognizing his employer's mental strength, deep feelings and sensitive disposition, he saw that Bostock was not an ordinary type of man, but that he held within himself emotional forces which under certain circumstances might become strong factions for good or evil in his own life or in that of others.

By degrees a mutual regard, founded on understanding, arose between these men brought into daily association and with many tastes in common; a regard that slowly gathering strength, eventually developed into a sincere and faithful friendship on both sides.

Now when Headwick heard from Mackworth of the accident which had happened to the publisher, his regreat and anxiety were great, and he instantly prepared to start for the hospital that he might see George Bostock if possible, or if not, that he might learn the state of his condition for himself. But before Headwick could leave his rooms Mackworth put a few questions to him regarding the publisher's relatives and friends.

"He has no relatives; of that I am perfectly sure," replied Headwick as he snatched up his hat and umbrella.

"And his friends?"

"Well, I suppose I may consider myself his closest friend. You know, of course, he was much interested in Mrs. Dumbarton?"

"I was aware of that," replied the inspector drily. "You think there is no one else who should be told of this accident in case of—"

"Why, it's not so bad as that?" exclaimed Headwick abruptly.

"Perhaps not, but it's always well to—"

"No, there's no one else," Headwick answered as he hurried down the stairs of his chambers in Gray's Inn and rushed into Holborn in search of a cab.

Mackworth followed slowly, debating with himself whether he should tell Mrs. Dumbarton what had happened or not. Eventually he decided to consult her cousin on this point, and leave it to him to act as he thought best.

Valerius was at home and on seeing the inspector looked at him expectantly.

"You have news?" he said, anxiously.

"Not of the kind you desire, sir," answered Mackworth, who then proceeded to tell what had befallen George Bostock.

Galbraith's prominent blue eyes brightened with excitement.

"I will say nothing about it to Mrs. Dumbarton at present; she has troubles enough already without adding to them," he said.

"But she will read of it in the newspapers," suggested Mackworth.

"She never looks at a newspaper now, fearing she might see something unpleasant about herself."

"But if Mr. Bostock dies?"

"It will be time enough to tell her then."

The inspector felt that there was nothing more to be said on the subpject. He had noticed that no word of sympathy, no expression of regret had fallen from Valerius on hearing of the publisher's misfortune, and Mackworth was shrewd enough to gauge the feeling which existed in Galbraith's mind and to guess its cause.

The inspector said good night and turned away, but scarcely had he reached the door when Valerius called him back, his voice sounding somewhat strained, his manner betraying hesitation. Looking at him, Mackworth saw that his eyes were full of eager inquiry, that his pale face was full of pained agitation.

"Supposing that—that Mr. Bostock dies?" he said, with emotion.

"Yes."

"Has it never struck you—has it never occurred to you that a secret—a secret you are now striving to fathom might die with him?"

Mackworth looked at him with some surprise, thinking that Galbraith's suspicions had gone hand in hand with his own.

"Such an idea did strike me, sir."

"Have you any clew—any direct clew connecting him with this—this deed?" asked Valerius quickly.

"If I had he would have been arrested before this."

Valerius was disappointed.

"Yet I feel sure——"

"Circumstances seem to point in that direction, sir. Do you know anything which would help me to a discovery?"

"No, no, I have merely had my suspicions?"

"Nothing more?" questioned Mackworth.

"Nothing more. If he dies the blame will still rest upon Mrs. Dumbarton?"

"Time can only tell," replied the inspector laconically.

CHAPTER XIX.

Early in the morning a skilful operation was performed on George Bostock by Sir Pugh Tate, who, having enlarged the wound, removed the depressed portion of the bone. Immediately after it had been raised the patient opened his eyes, and cosciousness returned.

When he had been carried back from the operation theatre to the private ward he occupied, and was once more in bed, one of the first persons he saw was Headwick, who bent over and took his hand.

"Where am I?" the patient asked in a faint voice.

"In University Hospital."

"How long is it since the accident happened?"

"Only last night. The surgeon thinks you are doing well and will be all right shortly."

Bostock heard the words with attention, and after a considerable pause asked:

"Is there any danger of—death?"

"Not the least," Headwick cheerfully answered.

Bostock's dark eyes fixed themselves on space; no sign of satisfaction, relief or pleasure had shown itself upon his face at the words which promised him a continuance of life, nor did the thought that filled him with inward emotion betray itself to his friend, though its effect was presently seen when the patient gave a sudden gasp as if for breath and then closed his eyes. In a moment the sister was beside him.

"He has fainted," she said as she hurried to apply restoratives.

The house surgeon, just then absent, was quickly called, and after attending to his patient he turned to Headwick, saying:

"I fear your presence has excited him, and as he must be kept quiet you had better leave now before he becomes conscious again."

Headwick reluctantly took his departure, nor was he, on calling in the afternoon, allowed to see Bostock. And next morning, on presenting himself, the same prohibition was extended to him, on which he asked for the house surgeon.

When the latter appeared his manner was grave, and, on Headwick inquiring if he might not see his friend, the surgeon shook his head.

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place for some weeks. Nothing of importance is likely to be known before then."

"That's more than you can say. Any day, any hour, some discovery might be made, some explanation forthcoming. Eh?"

"I think not. You musn't excite yourself."

"No, I must keep quiet," Bostock said, striving to subdue his emotions, and presently adding: "Go and see Mackworth—say I sent you—and you may have some news for me when you come heer again."

After promising to obey Headwick, whose time was up, took his departure, grieved at what he had heard of his friend's condition, but as yet unapprehensive of the future and unprepared for what was to come. The day wore tediously by, and he was just thinking of calling on Mackworth when a telegram from the house surgeon of University Hospital was put into his hands, requesting his immediate presence.

Without daring to think what might await him he jumped into a cab and a few minutes later was talking to the house surgeon.

"I am sorry to say Sir Pugin thinks your friend's symptoms give rise to the gravest fears," the medical man explained. "The loss of power at the left side is now complete; his temperature is 110. The internal bleeding has been renewed."

"Then you think he cannot live?"

"I believe he's beyond all hope, and as it's best he should know he cannot recover, I sent for you to break the news to him. He may wish to settle his affairs."

"Has it come to this?" asked Headwick, his distress apparent in the tremor of his voice and the pallor of his face.

"Yes, and there is no time to lose," saying which the surgeon led Headwick

"I will confess that I have murdered David Dumbarton."

"After you had left," he said, "there was free bleeding from the wound, and the pulse went up to eighty-eight. This must have been caused by excitement."

"I know of nothing which could cause him excitement," answered Headwick, his mind going back to business affairs. "Is he better now?"

"I am sorry to say he is much worse," the surgeon answered, quietly.

"Worse?" exclaimed Headwick, apprehensively.

"Yes, there is loss of motor power in the left arm, which I fear is gradually increasing. There is as yet no loss of sensation, and he can freely move his left leg."

"Is loss of motor power a dangerous symptom?"

"It is one which I regret to see," the surgeon cautiously replied.

"Is he conscious?"

"Quite."

"Then pray let me see him; it may be a relief to him."

After some slight hesitation Headwick was allowed to visit his friend, on the condition that he did not remain longer than five minutes. On Headwick entering the ward Bostock looked at him eagerly, as if he had been long expecting him. Headwick explained why he was unable to visit him the previous day, adding that he was now permitted to remain only a few minutes.

"Any news?" the patient asked, a look of apprehension in his feverish eyes, for which his friend could not account.

"No, business goes on quite smoothly. Set your mind at rest."

"I was not thinking of business," the publisher said hastily.

"Of what, then?"

"The tragedy—the Hoxton Road tragedy," he said, with a rapid utterance wholly unlike his usual manner.

"As you know, the trial doesn't take in his eyes, his bloodless lips twitching convulsively, the hand over which he held power hung outside the coverlet.

Seated at a table before the bed was George Coris, conning over the testamentary declaration which had just been made; a clerk, alert and shrewd, standing just behind him; a magistrate, whose heavy countenane was lighted by grim surprise, beside him; Mackworth, for whom the solicitor had sent, keeping near the door, attentive, grave and triumphant; Headwick not far removed; the house surgeon and a sister at the lower end of the room, watchful and ready to give their services at this fateful moment.

It was wth something of relief that they heard George Coris raise his clear, distinct voice, and addressing the patient, say:

"I will now read to you the confession of murder you have made in the presence of a magistrate, and other witnesses here assembled."

George Bostock moved his head by way of response, his eyes fixing themselves eagerly upon the solicitor, who after a second's pause, took up the document he had written and read it aloud as follows:

"I, George Bostock, of my own free will, and in anticipation of my immediate death, do hereby make confession that on the night of the 21st of September last, I encountered the late David Dumbarton in the Hixton Road near his wife's house, whereupon a quarrel ensued between us which led to blows, and ended by my inflicting a wound upon him from which he died a few minutes later in the presence of his wife, whose protection he sought.

"And I furthermore declare that I, without solicitation or aid, but in a moment of passion committed this grievous crime, the blame of which I deeply deplore to have allowed to rest upon one entirely innocent of its guilt. And in token of the truth of these statements,

"I take my oath in the presence of witness and subscribe my name."

The oath was hurriedly taken; then with feverish eagerness he held out his hand for the pen with which he hastily wrote his name. Then letting it drop from his fingers, he, with an air of intense relief, lay back upon the pillow of that narrow bed from which he might rise no more, his face ghastly, his eyes luminous, wild and fixed upon space, his mind heedless of what went on around him, the appending of the witnesses' signatures, the dispersal of the group which had witnessed this scene, the approach of the doctor.

George Coris lingered a moment at the door while he spoke to Mackworth in a subdued voice.

"I will undertake to do that, sir," the inspector replied.

"You will see him at once?"

"Yes. I will drive to his place without delay."

"Then I will leave the matter to you. Don't forget to explain it was impossible for me to call on him this evening."

"I will not forget, sir," Mackworth replied.

(To be continued.)

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Home Economies.

By MINNA SCHATT CRAWFORD.

This is the season of the year when the housewife's nimble fancy turns to the making and baking of Christmas sweets and cakes. The flavoring extracts which enter into the composition of these goodies are not only expensive, but much given to adulteration.

There is but one safe way to get sure and pure flavoring extracts at little cost, and that is by preparing them at home. The sense of security one feels, the rich delicacy of the flavoring, and the very great saving in money are more than sufficient compensation for the little trouble involved.

In a recent article in *Good Housekeeping* on the quality of flavoring extracts, R. O. Brooks, formerly State Chemist of New Jersey, and food inspection expert of the Pennsylvania dairy and food commission, writes as follows: 'Chemical analysis proves the astonishing fact that out of sixty-two brands of flavoring extracts purchased in the open market, only twenty-six were found to be legally pure."

"Of the eight brands of vanilla extract found to be adulterated or of very poor quality, two were found to contain wood alcohol. The use of wood alcohol, the injurious effect of which on the optic nerve is an established scientific fact, in a household preparation used in food (and frequently, as in ice cream, not dissipated by cooking) is reprehensible, in fact, criminal. It constitutes one of the forms of food adulteration that can be classed as dangerous to health, the great majority of food adulterants being worthless, fraudulent or inferior, but harmless substitutes, which cheat our pocketbooks, spoil our cooking, and corrupt our palates."

Many vanilla extracts, particularly those marked "compound," are mere solutions of artificial vanillin in a very weak alcohol, reinforced with prune juice and colored with caramel (burnt sugar) or a coal tar dye. Such a product is necessarily much inferior in flavor and wholesomeness to a genuine vanilla extract.

The vanilla "bean," correctly speaking, is not a bean at all, but a long pencil-shaped pod, containing thousands of minute black seeds. It is the fruit of a vine (vanilla planifolia) belonging to the orchid family, originally found in Mexico, but now cultivated in South America, Java, Mauritus and other tropical regions.

The finest vanilla beans attain a length of from eight to ten inches and can be bought at retail for about twenty cents apiece. One of these beans will make half a pint of the very best vanilla extract by the following simple method.

Cut a large, plump vanilla bean into tiny morsels with a silver knife, being very careful to save all the little tiny seeds which fill the inside of the bean, and the white, sugary looking particles that form a bloom on the outside. Place the cut-up pieces in a bowl of china or white enamel ware, cover with two-thirds of a glass of cold water and place on the back of the coal range, or wherever it will heat very slowly; cover closely and let stand for three or four hours; do not let it come to a boil. When the water has the appearance of weak tea, remove from fire to cool; when entirely cold, pour the extract into a bottle without straining (allowing the vanilla bean to remain in the fluid); add half as much pure grain alcohol as there is water, and keep closely corked.

Wherever it is impossible to get the best grade of vanilla beans, either of the following formulas had best be used:

Two ounces of vanilla beans, cut into small pieces, placed in a wide-necked jar and covered with one pint of pure grain alcohol. Let stand closely covered for two weeks, strain through filter paper and it is ready for use.

The standard formula of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is: Half pound of vanilla beans cut small into one quart of proof spirit. Keep closely covered for two weeks, strain through filter paper, and it is ready for use. This forms the best quality vended by druggists and sold at exorbitant prices.

When vanilla flavor is desired for ice cream or custards it is best to use the vanilla bean instead of the extract. A very small piece of bean, of say, an inch in length, will flavor a whole quart of ice cream. It should be added to the cream before cooking. The woody part of the bean can be removed before serving. The tiny black spots caused by the presence of the vanilla seeds are not at all objectionable, as they are prima-facie evidence that the true vanilla bean and not the villainously rank tonka bean or other fake vanillas have been used.

Fruit flavorings, such as orange and lemon, are even more easily accomplished than vanilla, since they make use of the peel, which otherwise would be thrown out.

To make orange flavoring for cakes or candies wash the oranges very clean before peeling. Use a sharp knife and pare very thinly in order to avoid the white or bitter portion of the rind. Take the thin peel of about six large oranges, or enough to weigh a quarter pound, cut fine, place in a white enamel or china bowl, cover with half pint cold water, place on back of coal range where it will heat very gradually, let stand about four hours, but do not let it come to a boil. Remove from stove, when cool place in a bottle, add half a pint of water and half pint of sherry wine. The wine may be omitted if preferred.

Lemon extract is made in almost exactly the same way. To quarter pound of thin lemon peel which has been finely minced add half pint cold water; bring almost to the boiling point in an enamel or China bowl; let it stand to cool, strain closely through cheesecloth and bottle; add one pint of pure grain alcohol or

Peppermint Extract.—This may be half pint alcohol and half pint Rhine or sherry wine.

made from fresh mint leaves carefully washed and stripped from the stems, then cut into shreds and covered with pure grain alcohol in proportion of half pint of alcohol and quarter pint of water to quarter pound of the fresh mint leaves. Place in a well stoppered bottle or jar, let stand two weeks, shaking at frequent intervals; this makes a delicious flavoring for after dinner mints or to flavor meat sauces.

The druggists' formula for mint extract is half an ounce of oil of peppermint to half a pint of alcohol. To this add a handful of peppermint or parsley leaves and let stand a week to color. Druggists sometimes use sap green to color mint extract when fresh leaves are not obtainable.

Wintergreen extract is made by adding one ounce of the true oil of wintergreen to half pint of pure grain alcohol and coloring with cochineal. Be careful to impress the druggist that you want true oil of wintergreen, otherwise he may substitute the synthetic oil of wintergreen, which is a coal tar product and used in certain lotions and liniments for external application only, and is a deadly poison when taken into the stomach. Many confectioners use this synthetic wintergreen as flavoring because of the great expense of the true oil of wintergreen, which costs about thirty cents an ounce.

Where wintergreen leaves and berries are obtainable the extract may be made from the berries and the stemless leaves, using quarter pound of leaves or leaves and berries mixed; mash to a pulp, cover with half pint of cold water, let come to the boiling point, remove from fire, strain through cloth, bottle when cold, and add half pint of alcohol; use cochineal to give the pink coloring.

Essence of Almonds.—Scald and skin two ounces each of sweet almonds and peach kernels or bitter almonds. Chop fine and place in a wide-necked bottle or jar; add a gill of the essence of orange peel as made above and one pint of pure grain alcohol. Cork down tightly and let stand for two weeks in a warm, dry place; then strain through filter paper or an ordinary tea strainer, and put into small, well-corked bottles for use.

Ginger extract, made of the fresh green giner, or of the dried white root when the green is out of season, is very pleasing for use as an addition to stewed dried fruits, such as pears or apples, as well as flavoring for ginger cookies. Cut up two ounces of ginger root, cover with scalding water, let stand until cold, strain into a bottle, and add half a cup of pure grain alcohol.

A mixture of ginger and lemon extract makes a delightful combination for flavoring hot pudding sauces, also for cookies.

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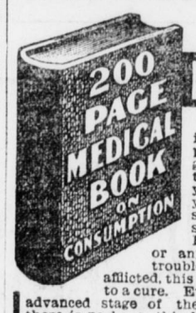

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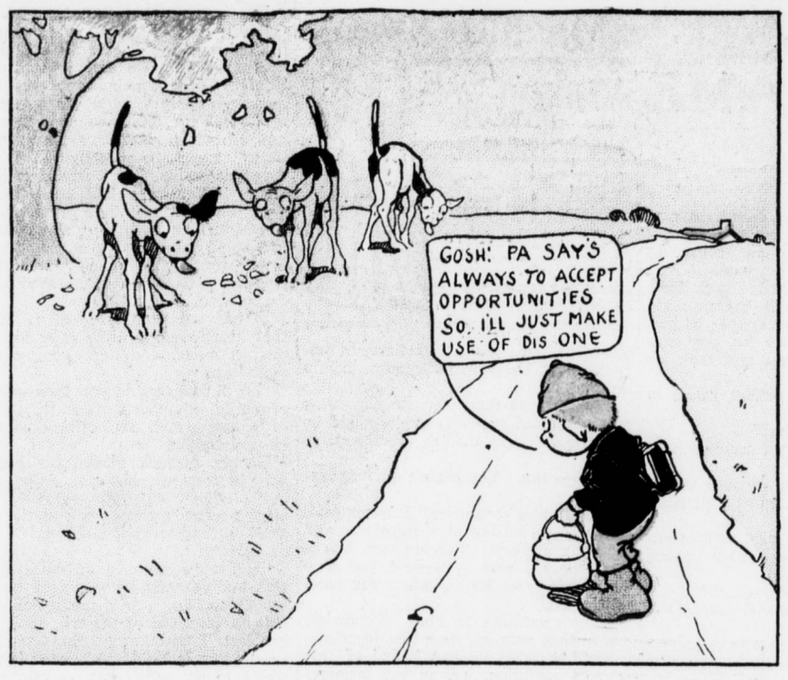

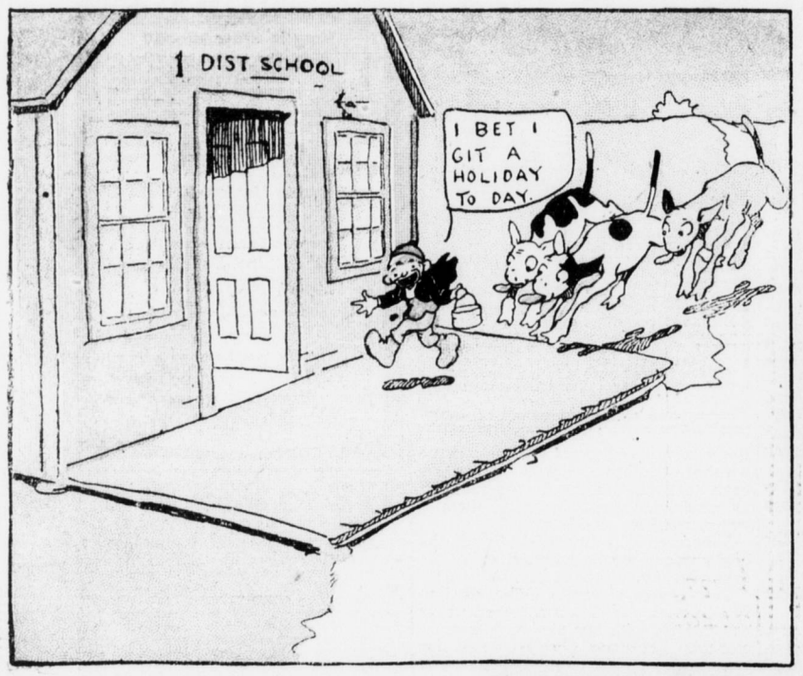

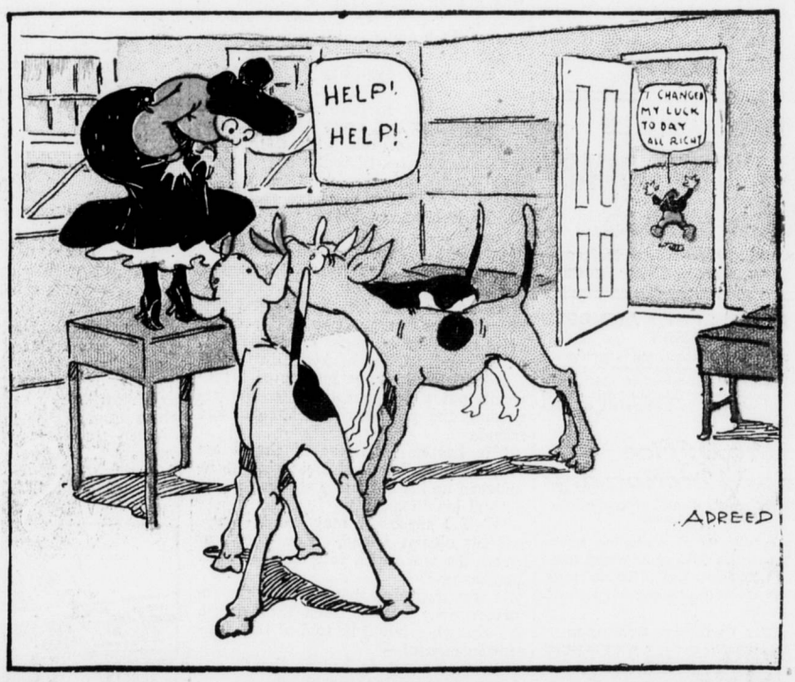

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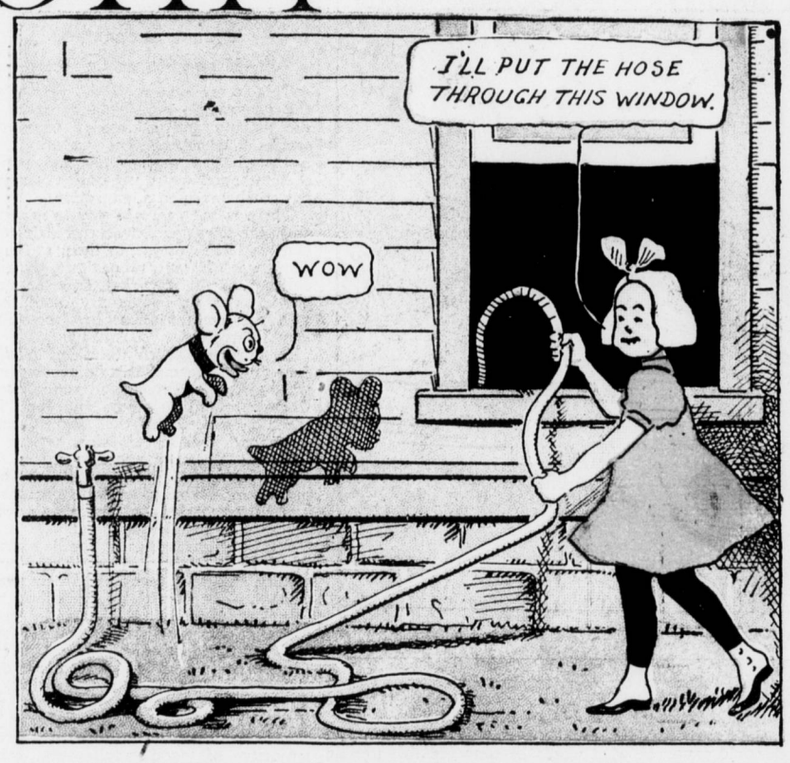

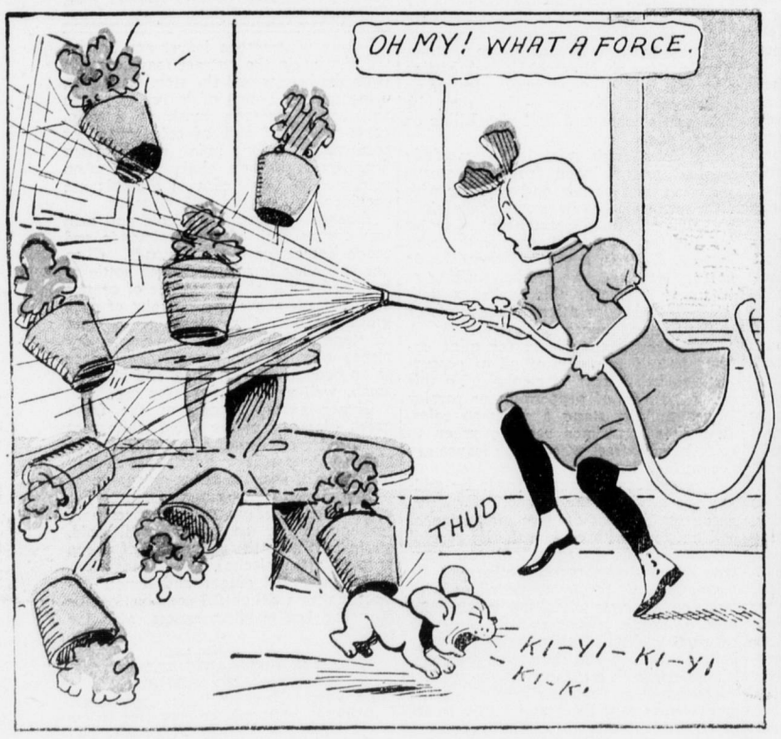

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Big Doll Outfit FREE

Also Imported China Set

This outfit consists of our newest large size imported Princess Doll with shoes and stockings, picture hat and dressed in elaborate costumes. The doll's wardrobe is complete and every article of apparel may be taken off for dressing and undressing her. The head is fine bisque, and natural as life, with eyes that open and shut; dolly also has a large head of natural, curly hair, and, like all high class dolls, her body is full jointed, so that she can sit down. With each doll we send a hand decorated **Tea Set.** The entire outfit will be sent free of all charges to you for selling only 32 of our large size, high grade hemstitched Handkerchiefs at only 10c. each. **We send you the handkerchiefs free of expense, to be paid for when sold.** We take back what is unsold and reward you just the same. Write for the handkerchiefs today. There is no expense to you. Remember that everybody needs handkerchiefs and they sell quickly. Address

WOOD-WOOD CO., Dept. 268
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